

BULGARIAN PREMIER PROPOSES AN ARMISTICE TO THE ENTENTE POWERS

PROFFER OF WHITE FLAG ANNOUNCED BY BERLIN; MADE TO ALLIED ARMY

Not Supported By Bulgarian King Or Other Ministers, According to German Communiqué; Allied Armies Meanwhile Continue Rapid Pursuit Of Enemy Strumnitz Link Captured Lessening Foe's Chances To Escape

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, September 27.—A Berlin official communiqué states that the Premier of Bulgaria has proposed an armistice to the Entente.

Berlin adds that the offer was not supported by the other Bulgarian Ministers or by King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and declares that strong military measures have been taken to support the Bulgarian front.

Amsterdam, September 27.—A message from Berlin states that Bulgaria's offer of an armistice was made by the Premier, M. Malinoff, to the leader of the Entente troops operating against Bulgaria.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, D. C., September 27.—Press despatches from Paris say: The Allies have captured the Strumnitz link in the Bulgarian lines.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 27.—The Allied blows in the near East further emphasize the superiority of the Allies, not merely in material but in brain power. The drive of the Franco-Servians through the mountainous country, with hundreds of chances of surprise and ambush and without a single check until they cut communications with the Bulgarian left, is described as a stirring feat rarely equalled in the present war. How disheartened and demoralized the Bulgarians are is evident from the fact that they have failed to profit by the advance of the Franco-Servian forces in a narrow and deep salient only twenty-five miles broad which almost invited a reaction.

Thrilling Race For Uskub

Now it is a thrilling race for Uskub between the Bulgarian center, hurrying back in disorder, and the enthusiastic Servians, rushing forward far from the railways, flushed with victory. The only chance of the Bulgarians' wing reuniting with the center is that the latter reach Uskub before their pursuers.

The British had a hard and thankless task with the Greeks on the right wing, for they were confronted with the strongest part of the Bulgarian line, with tiers of positions in the formidable mountains which dominate the Anglo-Hellenic advance. Yet they not merely held up the Bulgarian left but reaped the reward of overcoming the stupendous obstacles and invading Bulgaria.

The Servian official communiqué issued last evening confirms the capture of Ishtip.

The Servian cavalry pursuing the enemy has entered Kochane.

A great number of additional Bulgarian and German troops have been taken prisoners and enormous quantities of war material have been captured, including several military trains abandoned by the Bulgarians.

The Servian cavalry has advanced 130 kilometers as the crow flies northward of the line from which the offensive started.

Veles Is Captured

London, September 26.—In Macedonia the Servians have captured Veles and the British and Greek troops have reached the western slopes of the Belashitz mountains, which constitute the main defense of Bulgaria from the south. The main lateral lines Monastir-Prilep and Veles are now entirely in the hands of the Allies and the Bulgarian Army is completely broken in twain. These forces will doubtless endeavor to reunite at Uskub, but the Allied cavalry is only fifteen miles from Uskub and it is very doubtful if any will slip through.

A British official despatch from Salonika reports: Our cavalry and infantry continue to advance into Bulgaria and the Anglo-Greek forces are advancing up the steep Belashitz range while the Greek troops are approaching the crest of the mountains northward of Lake Doiran.

Our troops in the center have reached Deumasaobasi.

Bulgarians In Perilous Fix
Reuter's agency learns that the latest reliable news from the Balkans (Continued on Page 19)

GERMANS DISLODGED ON FRONT OF 40 MILES IN ARGONNE OFFENSIVE

Franco-American Drive Cuts Big Gash In Enemy Line; 12,000 Prisoners Taken

BRITISH IN NEW THRUST
Attack On Wide Front South Of River Senece, Near Cambrai

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 26, 8:30 p.m.—Reuter's agency learns that the Franco-American offensive was on a front of forty miles between the river Sappe and the Meuse. The attacking forces have progressed to a depth of some miles. The enemy voluntarily abandoned his forward positions and consequently there was little artillery or infantry resistance.

The American official communiqué issued this evening reports:

The 1st Army attacked this morning northwest of Verdun on a front of twenty miles and penetrated the enemy lines to an average depth of seven miles.

Pennsylvania, Kansas and Missouri troops under Major-General Hunter Liggett, stormed Varennes, Mont Blainville, Vauquois and Cheppy after a stubborn resistance.

Other troops crossed Forges Brook and captured Bois-de-Forges and the towns of Malancourt, Belincourt, Mont Faucon, Cuisy, Nantillois, Septearges, Dannevoix, Gerocourt and Drilancourt.

The prisoners thus far reported total over 5,000.

British Attack Near Cambrai

London, September 27, Noon.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig at 6:20 this morning on a wide front southward of the River Senece. The first reports indicate that satisfactory progress is being made.

We carried out successful operations during the night in the neighborhood of Arleux, northwest of La Bassée and southwest of Fleurbaix, advancing our line in these localities and capturing prisoners.

(By wireless). A German official communiqué reports:

In Champagne, and between Argonne and Maas, the Franco-American attacks have commenced on a wide front after an artillery preparation lasting eleven hours. The enemy break through was frustrated. The fight for our positions continues.

Paris, September 27.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon announces that the French troops yesterday took 7,000 prisoners.

Scene Of Old Battle

London, September 26.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports:

This morning, three years and a day after the launching of their memorable offensive in Champagne in 1915, the French again attacked the German front along the line of the old battlefield front and on both sides of it from the Sappe to the Verdun battlefield.

The attacking French Army is under the orders of General Gouraud. General Petain is in supreme command.

The brief reports hitherto received warrant full confidence of the result.

The German High Command copied General Gouraud's tactics of July 15 and quietly withdrew their troops from the advanced zone when they realized that the attack was imminent, leaving only a few posts under non-commissioned officers to keep up the semblance of a resistance.

Batter Real Defenses

General Gouraud, however, is not the man to fall into his own traps. He learned from prisoners and other sources that the enemy was falling back on his principal lines of resistance and issued changed orders to the artillery. Our artillery preparation began at 11 o'clock last night and, instead of battering empty trenches till daylight like the Germans on July 15, the French batteries rained an appalling fire on the German main defenses and the roads by which the German reserves were pouring in.

I watched the bombardment for some hours last night. To the north the sky was lit with the constant flashes of our guns, fires blazed for (Continued on Page 19)

Wilson In Historic Speech Spurns Peace Offer; Outlines Organisation Of Powers After War

The Old World And The New

The Issues

SHALL the military power of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force?

SHALL strong nations be free to wring weak nations and make them subject to their purpose and interest?

SHALL peoples be ruled and dominated, even in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible force or by their own will and choice?

SHALL there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?

SHALL the assertion of right be haphazard and by casual alliance or shall there be a common concert to oblige the observance of common rights?

NO man, no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the struggle. They are the issues of it; and they must be settled—by no arrangement or compromise or adjustment of interests, but definitely and once for all with a full and unequivocal acceptance of the principle that the interest of the weakest is as sacred as the interest of the strongest.



The Solution

FIRST, the impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites, knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples concerned.

SECOND, no special or separate interest of any single nation or group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of all.

THIRD, there can be no leagues or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the League of Nations.

FOURTH, and more specifically, there can be no special, selfish economic combinations within the league and no employment of any form of economic boycott or exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the League of Nations itself as a means of discipline and control.

FIFTH, all international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world.

No Peace Of Compromise Or Bargain Possible Because Central Powers Have Proved Lack Of Justice Or Honor

SKETCHES TERMS

League Of Nations With Justice For Both Sides; No More Alliances, Secret Treaties, Economic Combinations

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, September 28.—President Wilson's address at the opening of The Fourth Liberty Loan Drive was as follows:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: I am not here to promote the loan. That will be done, ably and enthusiastically done, by hundreds of thousands of loyal and tireless men and women who have undertaken to present it to you and to our fellow-citizens throughout the country; and I have not the least doubt of their complete success; for I know their spirit and the spirit of the country. My confidence is confirmed, too, by the thoughtful and experienced co-operation of the bankers here and everywhere, who are lending their invaluable aid and guidance.

To Clarify Issues

I have come, rather, to seek an opportunity to present to you some thoughts which I trust will serve to give you, in perhaps fuller measure than before, a vivid sense of the great issues involved, in order that you may appreciate and accept with added enthusiasm the grave significance of the duty of supporting the government by your men and your means to the utmost point of sacrifice and self-denial. No man or woman who has really taken in what this war means can hesitate to give to the very limit of what they have; and it is my mission here tonight to try to make it clear once more what the war really means. You will need no other stimulation or reminder of your duty.

At every turn of the war we gain a fresh consciousness of what we mean to accomplish by it. When our hopes and expectations are most excited we think more definitely than before of the issues that hang upon it and of the purposes which must be realized by means of it. For it has positive and well defined purposes which we did not determine and which we cannot alter. No statesman or assembly created them; no statesman or assembly can alter them. They have arisen out of the very nature and circumstances of the war.

Issue Above Nations And Statesmen

The most that statesmen or assemblies can do is to carry them out or to fail to do so. They were perhaps not clear at the outset; but they are clear now. The war has lasted more than four years and the world has been drawn into it. The common will of mankind has been substituted for the particular purposes of individual states. Individual statesmen may have started the conflict but neither they nor their opponents can stop it as they please. It has become a people's war, and peoples of all sorts and races, of every degree of power and variety of fortune, are involved in its sweeping processes of change and settlement. We came into it when its character had become fully defined and it was plain that no nation could stand apart or be indifferent to its outcome. Its challenge drove to the heart of everything we cared for and lived for. The voice of the war had become clear and gripped our hearts. Our brothers from many lands, as well as our own murdered dead under the sea, were calling to (Continued on Page 4)

Osaka Gets Rumor Germany Accepts Wilson's Demands

Share Market Slumps On Report
Hertling Agrees To Fourteen
Peace Terms

Reuter's Pacific Service

Osaka, September 27.—Stocks slumped today on the issue of an Asahi special stating that Count Hertling had announced that Germany is willing to accept President Wilson's fourteen peace terms.

The telegraph from Tokyo and Nagasaki is interrupted but the Nagasaki-Osaka line is working.

Flag Day Tomorrow For Allied Victories

Consuls Of All Nations Fighting
Central Powers Ask Nations
To Unfurl Emblems

Flags of the Allied nations will be flown tomorrow to celebrate the recent victories of Allied arms on all fronts. The British successes in the East and the Franco-American victories on the Western front brought action by the Allied Consuls, headed by Sir Everard Fraser, Consul-General for Great Britain.

All consuls have addressed their communities, urging that flags fly tomorrow. Mr. N. T. Johnson, United States Consul-in-Charge, asks that all Americans unfurl the Stars and Stripes.

German U-Boat Loss Put At Five A Month

Announcement Made At Navy
League Meeting By
Enemy Officer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 26.—The Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung reports a speech by Captain von Mantey at a meeting of the German Navy League when the latter admitted a loss of five submarines a month.

Amsterdam, September 26.—The Kaiser, in the course of a visit to the Kiel district, exhorted the officers and men of the Navy to maintain the fullest effectiveness of submarine warfare.

Nearly \$150,000 Subscribed To Fourth Liberty Loan

Flying Start Is Made On First Day Of The Three
Weeks' Campaign In Shanghai

The G.\$150,000 mark was approached

on the opening day of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign in Shanghai despite the closing of the banks at noon and the half-holiday yesterday afternoon. More than G.\$125,000 had been reported to headquarters and because there was some misunderstanding between banking houses and committee headquarters, six local banks did not make returns, believing that the committee rooms would close at noon. Thirty members of the campaign committee failed to make reports. Thus the total is believed to be G.\$150,000, a remarkable showing. Hankow reports a subscription of \$70,000.

Of the total here G.\$94,450 was received at the International Bank, G.\$21,000 at the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank, G.\$8,000 at the American Oriental Banking Corporation and G.\$4,000 at the offices of the American Express Company. Many subscriptions were made at committee headquarters, 26 Nanking Road, but because exchange must be settled with banks no record could be obtained because the sums overlap.

Some 250 subscribers are represented in the Shanghai totals. The largest subscription recorded was for \$5,000 while many were received for \$2,000, \$1,500 and \$1,000. Subscriptions in most cases were over G.\$250 and the number of buyers purchasing single \$50 bonds were comparatively small. The reporting banks and committeemen announced

a total of G.\$124,250 subscribed in Shanghai.

Chinese were active yesterday and a detailed report of the Chinese totals will be available Monday. A prominent Chinese walked into headquarters early yesterday afternoon after reading the posters printed in Chinese and announced that he would be in Monday morning with a check for G.\$10,000. Other heavy subscriptions are forecasted from Chinese.

Yesterday every Chinese newspaper published in Shanghai carried editorials urging subscriptions to the American War Bonds.

The tank used in the British War Bonds campaign, with flags of great Britain and the United States and bearing the slogan "Buy Liberty Bonds," traversed the streets of the Settlement yesterday. Two American sailors were on guard at the headquarters.

Much activity is promised among the Allied nationals. Advice from Manila state that the Japanese Club of the Philippines is to take a prominent part in the campaign in the Philippines and Consul-General Ariyoshi has pledged the support of Shanghai Japanese.

Liberty flags will appear in the windows of all local hotels and offices tomorrow when the campaign starts in earnest. Every American in Shanghai will be approached and a record will be made of the responses. Thus complete American census of the Settlement, to be used in future campaigns, will be taken. The committee headquarters will be open until noon today.

SCHEIDEMANN SCORES BREST-LITOVSK TREATY

German Socialist Leader Denounces It As Obstacle
To Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, September 26.—Speaking in the Main Committee of the Reichstag, Herr Scheidemann, while declaring that the German people would defend themselves to the last in the theater of war, voiced the demand for popular reforms and denounced the Brest-Litovsk treaty as an obstacle to peace.

70 Americans Join Special Constables

New Class To Start Next Week,
Making Total Of 88 Joining
Branch Of Police Force

Seventy Americans have made applications joining up as Special Constables of the Shanghai Municipal Police and the names were yesterday sent to Capt. Supt. K. J. McEuen. An all-American class will start at Gordon Road Training Depot next week.

Eighteen Americans are already members of the Special Constables division and the new class will bring the total to 88.

TURKS BEING DRIVEN INTO ARMS OF ARABS

British Have Moslems In Complete Rout On Hedjaz Railway

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, September 26.—In Palestine the south and western shores of Lake Tiberias are generally in our hands. The Turkish garrisons resisted stiffly but were overcome. Our cavalry has occupied Amman and is now driving the enemy up the Hedjaz railway into the arms of the Arabs at Deraa. Some of the enemy may escape to Damascus while others are going southwards to the Dead Sea, with the object of extricating the garrison, which the Arabs are pressing hard.

Paris, September 26.—General Sir Edmund Allenby's hammerblows have cut off an army. He reports the total number of Turks captured as 40,000 with 265 guns. Most of the men belong to the 7th and 8th Armies. General Allenby has destroyed a fourth of the whole fighting strength of Turkey on all fronts. He is relentlessly pressing the 4th Turkish Army, which lies east of Jordan and has been broken in two by his cavalry.

Paris, September 25.—French military and political authorities anticipate that the victory in Palestine will have a far-reaching influence on the course of the war. The heroes mentioned in connection with the glorious victory there are General Sir Edmund Allenby, Colonel Piepape of the French army and Colonel Lawrence, who formed a cavalry of Bedouins and Druses and cut the Hedjaz railway at Deraa. The British cavalry has seized the famous crusading city of Acre and the excellent port of Haifa, and the number of prisoners exceeds 25,000. The picked German General, Liman von Sanders, has been completely defeated, which will be a great blow to the reputation of the German Staff.

Hertling Promises To Correct Abuses

Admits Censorship Restrictions And Ban On Public Meetings Are Illegal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, September 26.—In the Main Committee of the Reichstag, Count Hertling admitted the validity of the complaints with regard to unlawful restrictions against the right of association and meetings and also the abuses of the censorship and promised their removal before the meeting of the Reichstag next November.

CHINA DEFENDS PLAN TO ISSUE GOLD NOTES

Refutes Protest Made By Diplomatic Corps But Makes No New Arguments

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, September 27.—China has replied to the protest made by the Diplomatic Corps concerning the issue of gold notes by merely endeavoring to refute the arguments contained in the protest without raising a single new point.

The protest reminded China that the group bankers had been negotiating for about a year regarding currency reform and urging that China should submit a scheme, that China procrastinated for a long time and then finally submitted a draft which a mandate simultaneously promulgated as law. The protest then reminded China that the bankers had an option by virtue of the Currency Loan of 1911 and contended that the gold note scheme was impracticable from every point of view.

Peking Frowns On Mediation Proposal

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)
Peking, September 28.—The suggestion proposed by the Peking Daily News for Anglo-American mediation in China is adversely received in foreign and Chinese official circles.

Chinese officials state that mediation is wholly unnecessary as they will be able to find a solution to the present difficulties. Foreigners are opposed to the proposed mediation unless such is imperative. Activities must not then be confined to the governments of Great Britain and the United States, they say.

Demons Still Alive

China Press Correspondence
Chukialoh, September 26.—Christian converts are generally given abundant opportunity to prove their faith. Recently a boy of eighteen was taken from his home at night, bound and dragged to a temple nearby. He was commanded to worship the idol. He not only refused, but demanded a hymn book. Not being able to hold the book, he sang without it, while three hundred of the villagers looked on. He was not a perfect hero, for after being left threatened all night and under fire threats from the people he promised not to go to church any more. However, when Sunday came, he was there, still smiling. And to reward his faith the villagers have now sent their representatives to the church acknowledging their wrongs, begging forgiveness, and making promises of worthy conduct in the future.

Another village showed itself perhaps less superstitious. A large, black-faced idol was taken out on procession for the first time in thirteen years. Just in the midst of the procession there came a terrific downpour of rain. This of course, melted down the costume, and washed great streaks of paint down the cheeks of the idol. The people, however, enjoyed it thoroughly, they stood in the doors of their homes or shops along the street and made jokes upon the idol's appearance, the general conclusion being, "Lau-yu-oh ling-see"—"His Majesty has lost his luck!"

GERMAN PRESS IS OPEN IN EXPRESSING ANXIETY

Censor Permits Free Discussion Of Gravity Of Situation In Palestine And Balkans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, September 26.—The German censorship is permitting the press to freely discuss the gravity of the situation in Palestine and Macedonia.

The newspapers express great alarm at the sensational turn of events. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung points out that the seriousness of the position in Palestine is enhanced by the Arabs in the rear of the Turkish forces making common cause with the British. It pays a tribute to General Allenby's "admirable strategy."

The Frankfurter Zeitung consoles its readers with the assurance that the Siegfried Line ought to prevent any such break through on the West front, but adds the somewhat significant qualification "if the trenches are occupied and the batteries manned by men convinced of the necessity for holding out."

Mr. Denby To Address Chamber Of Commerce

Member Of U. S. War Trade Board To Talk Before American Body Wednesday

Mr. Charles Denby of the United States War Trade Board will deliver an address before the members of the American Chamber of Commerce at a special dinner to be given in his honor at the Columbia Country Club Wednesday evening at eight o'clock.

Mr. Denby will talk on the work of the War Trade Board with special reference to its activities in connection with China-American trade. Chamber of Commerce members will be allowed to bring guests.

GERMANY QUALIFIES CONCESSION TO SPAIN

Will Make Compensation Only For Ships Sunk Outside Barred Zone

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, September 26.—A fuller report of Admiral von Hintze's speech shows that compensation will be made to Spain only for ships sunk outside the barred zone.

ROBBERS INFEST LAKES

China Press Correspondence
Chukialoh, September 26.—Bands of robbers are still at large throughout the lake regions. They only draw back seems to lie in the lack of something to rob. However, just recently several boats have been held up at various places, one being robbed of some \$300 in money and the passenger of another robbed of most of his clothing. The robberies are generally committed in the daytime, and then the robbers flee into the puzzling canals where they cannot be found.

ALLIES CLEAR GROUND IN NORTHERN RUSSIA

Have Driven Enemy From Dvina River Banks For Fifty Miles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, September 26.—Reuter's agency learns that General Pools, who is in command of the Allies in North Russia, has made considerable progress up the river Dvina, both banks of which he has cleared for a distance of fifty miles as far south as Herentitskai.

The position of the Czechs on the Volga front remains serious. Considerable Bolshevik forces, trained and mostly led by Germans, are operating northward of Ufa in the direction of Krasnoludsk, which is held by the Czechs. The Bolsheviks in this region are constantly being reinforced by Germans.

The new Bolshevik army is eventually to number fifty-one divisions totaling 500,000 men, the majority of whom, however, will be worthless. Amsterdam, September 26.—A message from Moscow states that the decree with reference to mass terror has been rescinded and Lenin and the majority of the Central Committee have decided to return to "good methods" of revolution.

French Transport Is Held At Woosung

Manche, With 200 French Soldiers And 50 Tons Of Munitions, Can't Come Up River

Carrying 200 French regulars and 50 tons of munitions, from Tonking to Vladivostok, the Messageries Maritimes coastwise steamer Manche arrived at Woosung Friday and left for the Siberian port yesterday.

Because of the munitions aboard, the harbor master refused a request from the company agents to allow the steamer to come to Shanghai. When the news of the arrival of the soldiers reached the French Censorship, members of the French Red Cross held a hurried meeting and sent money, wine, playing cards, chocolate and thousands of cigars and cigarettes to the troops on the Manche.

The troops from Tonking compose detachments of artillery regiments and machine-gun corps. Their arrival will make the strength of the French expeditionary forces at Siberia 1,200 men.

We Are Driving Enemy To Rhine, Says Foch

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, September 26.—Marshal Foch remarked to some newspaper correspondents "We are driving the Germans to the Rhine." He expressed high hopes of the future.

ZEYA TAKEN BY JAPANESE

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Tokio, September 27.—War Office official. Zeya was taken on the 23rd. Derber and his colleagues forfeited their administrative authority owing to the pressure brought by the Omsk Government.

The Buriats are deeply appreciative of Japan's aid in freeing them from the oppression of the Bolsheviks and are expecting further protection for the communal safety and preservation of order.

Woman's Club Opens Season Next Tuesday

Tea Will Be Served At 4 O'clock And Formal Program Will Follow

The American Woman's Club will hold its first meeting of the new year at the Carlton on Tuesday, October 1. The program for the coming year will be unfolded, the heads of the various departments addressing the members in four-minute speeches. Mrs. H. H. Arnold will review the Red Cross activities of the club during the past year.

Special attention has been called to the fact that the new rules pertaining to membership tickets will obtain. These tickets will be issued only upon payment of the dues for the year, amounting to three dollars. Special provision has been made for guests' tickets.

Tea will be served at 4 o'clock and the formal program will follow. An assortment of curios and novelties will be placed on sale.

GERMANY TRY TO SPLIT ALLIES BY JEALOUSY

Attempt To Arouse Feeling In Britain Against United States

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, September 26.—The Germans are making an attempt to split the Allies by a great effort to arouse jealousy between the United States and Great Britain. German airmen are dropping leaflets containing reference to the complete triumph of the United States over British Overseas shipping and they appeal to the British to make peace because it is only the Americans who have an interest in continuing the war.

Chile To Take Over Interned Enemy Ships

(American Wireless To Reuter)
Washington, September 27.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A press despatch from Santiago de Chile says that the Chilean Government has ordered the naval authorities to take over the armed and interned German ships in Chilean waters.

MR. GOMPERS IN PARIS

American Labor Leader And Mission Given Cordial Reception

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, September 26.—Mr. Samuel Gompers has arrived in Paris. This event is hailed with interest as Mr. Gompers is the president of the American Federation of Labor, the most powerful organization in the world, which is uncompromisingly on the side of the Allies and has issued the significant message that there will be no conference with representatives of the enemy until the war is over.

Mr. Gompers and the members of the American Labor Mission, accompanied by Mr. Sharp, the American Ambassador, were received by President Poincaré today and had a long conversation. Mr. Gompers was the interpreter of the French side at the London Peace Conference and had a long conversation with Mr. Poincaré.

BRITAIN JOINS AMERICA IN OPIUM DEAL PROTEST

Note Says Purchase Of Stocks Contravenes Anglo-Chinese Agreement

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, September 27.—The British Legation on Thursday forwarded a Note to China couched in terms somewhat similar to the American protest and saying that the British Government learned with regret that China has purchased the balance of the opium stocks in Shanghai and Canton and it is intended to resell the opium to a Syndicate in China in contravention to the Anglo-Chinese agreement of 1911, whereby the importation of Indian opium ceased on the 31st December, 1917. China's action amounted to a revival of the opium traffic, which is extremely injurious to the Chinese people, and the British Government hoped that China would cancel the agreement with the Shanghai merchants and take measures to suppress the opium traffic.

A prominent Chinese, interviewed by Reuter's representative, remarked that in face of the protest made by Great Britain and America ex-President Feng Kuo-chang's official denial that he was in any way connected with the opium deal and President Hsu Shih-chang's expressed intention to suppress the opium traffic and the growing evidence of the repugnance of the people to the opium evil, there still appears a possibility again to suppress the cultivation of opium, which was eradicated in 1917 but has since been restarted in provinces.

As Great Britain still recognizes the cessation of the importation of opium, notwithstanding the recent cultivation in China, it is incumbent on China to take very active measures to suppress cultivation, otherwise the Chinese will be open to the imputation of having tricked Great Britain with the deliberate intention of renewing legal cultivation. The official hoped therefore that every organization in China, both foreign and Chinese, would realize the necessity for helping the people to save themselves from both the opium evil and the odious stigma of having broken their faith.

Tientsin-Pukow Ry. Cut In Interest Of Peace

Tuchun Li Shun Makes Statement On Break In Traffic In North

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, September 27.—Li Shun states that the interruption of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway was carried out in the interests of peace.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

We have pleasure to announce that our **BARGAIN SALE** is now closed. We are, therefore, taking this opportunity to thank our customers for their enthusiastic patronage during our sale and we deeply appreciate their kind support. In order to merit their patronage, our regular customers are assured that we are straining every effort to take care of their full needs. We continue featuring our NEW LINES OF FALL GOODS, ready for the season.

FRESH STOCK OPENED EVERY DAY. We stick to our motto "SINCERITY and LOW PRICE." Let us show you that EVERY DAY IS A BARGAIN DAY in our store.

The Sincere Company (Shanghai), Ltd.
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS
Nanking Road Tel. 4733

HOUSE FOR SALE

We have for sale on Route Vallon, in the French Settlement, a detached, modern residence containing 6 rooms, 2 bath rooms, kitchen, pantry and servants' rooms, with garden and tennis court, for

TLS. 3,000.—DOWN

The balance of the purchase price may be paid by instalments or remain on mortgage.

RAVEN TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

15 NANKING ROAD.

NESTLÉ'S FOOD

Sold by the best Druggists and Grocers
Wholesale Depot, 6 Nanking Road, Shanghai



Doctor's Opinion in China:

"I have found Nestlé's Food valuable among my Hospital patients, especially with those suffering from weak and disordered digestion. Nephritis, chronic diarrhoea and dysentery cases, as well as typhoid fever, have been helped by it."

Abraham Lincoln said:

"Teach Economy."
"That is one of the first virtues."
"It begins with saving money."



When Abe Lincoln was a poor country lad the world did not recognize in him the great Abraham Lincoln, future president of the United States.

But Abe was honest, industrious and frugal and these rugged qualities of character soon bore fruit in improving his estate.

How many of our young men today have to face the hardships and struggles that confronted Lincoln in his youth? Mighty few!

The life of the Great Emancipator is one long account of sacrifice and hard work, of unflinching

ing adherence to what was right and tireless effort in its accomplishment.

Lincoln said: "Teach economy."

That's the purpose of this message. Be frugal, saving, thrifty! It isn't so much the dollar you waste, but the fact that you're cultivating a bad habit in wasting it that has a far-reaching effect on your character, happiness, and success.

Save some of your earnings each week. Hold fast to your purpose to save. The best way is to have a savings account. You can't make headway until you do save.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI
377 New Savings Accounts Opened—Is yours one of them?



DOCTORS

recommend TANSAN because it is the softest and most digestible of all waters, and nature's surest antidote for indigestion and dyspepsia.

The only genuine Tansan

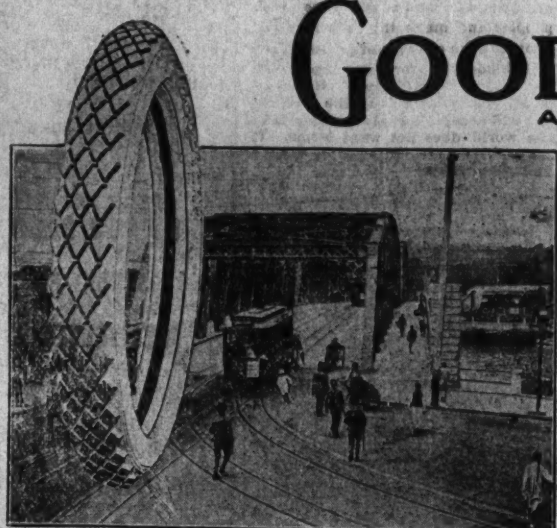
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WILKINSON'S

GANDE, PRICE & CO.

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G. W. W. SPECIALTIES



GOODYEAR
AKRON

*Over and onward they go—
far in the lead!*

GOODYEAR TIRE PERFORMANCES

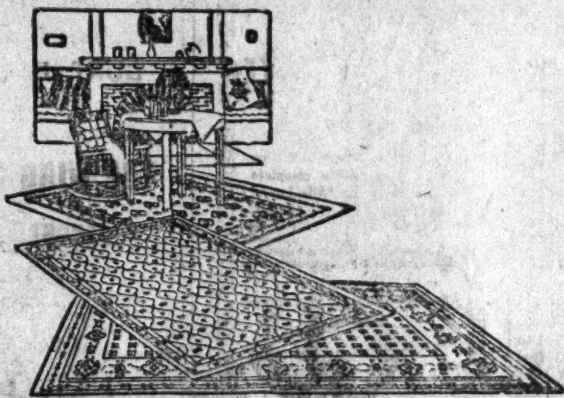
led cars into FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH and FIFTH places in all the main racing events in America this year. Besides this, sixty well-known car manufacturers in America specify GOODYEAR as regular tire equipment on their products.

And TODAY more motorists in Shanghai use GOODYEAR TIRES than ever before.

WHY? Because the exclusive features of GOODYEAR TIRES, with the ALL-WEATHER TREAD, give longer service and greater mileage. Their extreme RESILIENCE and DURABILITY make them DEPENDABLE and ECONOMICAL.

LET YOUR NEXT BE A GOODYEAR

Obtainable at all motor houses or by Telephoning Central 508



CONGOLEUM ART-RUGS

WHAT ABOUT YOUR FLOOR?

One look at the display of Congoleum Art Rugs will solve your floor covering problems.

You will admire the dainty design and pretty colouring.

Then the wide range of patterns will please you.

These Rugs are Washable, Waterproof, Sanitary.

Call at Your Dealer.

CONGOLEUM

BY THE YARD

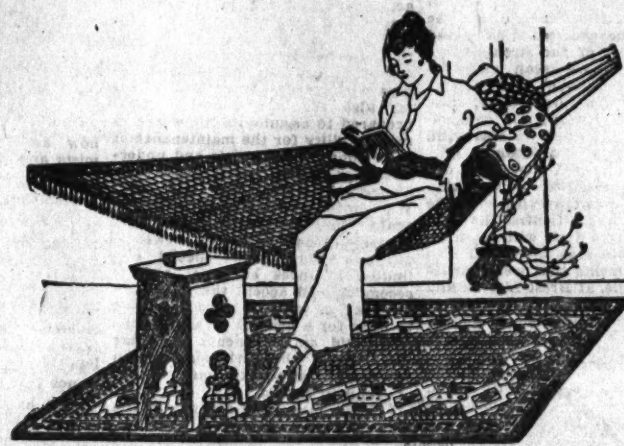
Here is the floor covering that combines low price with real beauty and durability as compared with printed Linoleum, which it resembles. Congoleum is more durable and more attractive, yet the price is less. The large variety of designs including Tile, Matting, Floral and Conventional Patterns makes it suitable for every room.

CONGOLEUM RUG BORDERS cannot be told from Polished Quartered Oak when laid to a Rug.

All Patterns Now On View

at

YOUR DEALERS



CONGOLEUM RUGS.

IDEAL FOR THE LIVING ROOM.

Congoleum Rugs have aided in solving what was a perplexing problem to many house wives—How to make the living room cheerful at moderate cost.

Congoleum Rugs are made by a new and wonderful process.

They do not fade in the sun, lie flat without fastening and never "Kick up."

THEY ARE WATERPROOF.

Ingersoll Radiolites

TELL TIME IN THE DARK

The hands and figures of Ingersoll Radiolites are thickly layered with a new substance containing Genuine Radium. This substance glows brightly in the dark and lasts for ten years or more. Outdoors at night, or in the bedroom the Ingersoll Radiolite is a great convenience. Just doubly as useful as a Watch that shows time only in the daylight.

Five models to select from including a wrist Radiolite and one in a white case to stand on the Bureau.

See Them At Your Dealer



Waterbury
Radiolite



Midget
Radiolite

Leading Importers of

METALS Nails, Tinplates, Bars, Angles, Sheets, Plates, Zinc Sheets, etc.
INDUSTRIAL Caustic Soda, Chlorate of Potash, Acids, Dyes, Tanning Materials, Rosin, etc.
CHEMICALS

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Railway & Steamship Supplies Electrical Equipment & Power Plants

Textile Machinery
Building Materials
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Chemical Plants Sundry Lines

President Wilson Sketches Program For Settlement

(Continued from Page 1)

us, and we responded, fiercely and of course.

The Five Big Issues

The air was clear about us. We saw things in their full, convincing proportions as they were; and we have seen them with steady eyes and unchanging comprehension ever since. We accepted the issues of the war as facts, not as any group of men either here or elsewhere had defined them, and we can accept no outcome which does not squarely meet and settle them. Those issues are these:

Shall the military power of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force?

Shall strong nations be free to wrong weak nations and make them subject to their purpose and interest?

Shall peoples be ruled and dominated, even in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible force or by their own will and choice?

Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?

Shall the assertion of right be haphazard and by casual alliance or shall there be a common consent to oblige the observance of common rights?

No man, no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the struggle. They are the issues of it; and they must be settled,—by no arrangement or compromise or adjustment of interests, but definitely and once for all and with a full and unequivocal acceptance of the principle that the interest of the weakest is as sacred as the interest of the strongest.

This is what we mean when we speak of a permanent peace, if we speak sincerely, intelligently, and with a real knowledge and comprehension of the matter we deal with.

Can't Accept German Pledges

We are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the governments of the Central Empires, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other governments that were parties to this struggle, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest. They have continued to do that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interest. We cannot "come to terms" with them. They have made it impossible. The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement.

It is of capital importance that we should also be explicitly agreed that no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abatement of the principles we have avowed as the principles for which we are fighting. There should be no doubt about that. I am, therefore, going to take the liberty of speaking with the utmost frankness about the practical implications that are involved in it.

All Must Sacrifice For Justice

If it be in deed and in truth the common object of the governments associated against Germany and of the nations whom they govern, as I believe it to be, to achieve by the coming settlements a secure and lasting peace, it will be necessary that all who sit down at the peace table shall come ready and willing to pay the price, the only price, that will procure it; and ready and willing also, to create in some visible fashion the only instrumentality by which it can be made certain that the agreements of the peace will be honored and fulfilled.

That price is impartial justice in every item of the settlement, no matter whose interest is crossed; and not only impartial justice but also the satisfaction of the several peoples whose fortunes are dealt with. That indispensable instrumentality is a League of Nations formed under governments that will be efficacious. Without such an instrumentality, by which the peace of the world can be guaranteed, peace will rest in part upon the word of outlaws and only upon that word. For Germany will have to redeem her character, not by what happens at the peace table but by what follows.

Must Form League At Settlement

And, as I see it, the constitution of that League of Nations and the clear definition of its objects must be a part, in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself. It cannot be formed now. If formed now, it would be merely a new alliance confined to the nations associated against a common enemy. It is not likely that it could be formed after the settlement. It is necessary to guarantee the peace; and the peace cannot be guaranteed as an afterthought. The reason, to speak in plain terms, is that there will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved untrustworthy, and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement itself to remove that source of insecurity. It would be folly to leave the guarantee to the subsequent voluntary action of the governments we have seen destroy Russia and deceive Rumania.

But these general terms do not disclose the whole matter. Some details are needed to make them sound less like a thesis and more like a practical program. These, then, are some of the particulars, and I state them with the greater confidence because I can state them authoritatively as respecting this government's interpretation of its own duty with regard to peace.

Justice For Friend And Foe

First, the impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination

between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples concerned.

Second, no special or separate interest of any single nation or group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of all.

Third, there can be no leagues or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the League of Nations.

Fourth, and more specifically, there can be no special, selfish economic combinations within the league and no employment of any form of economic boycott or exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the League of Nations itself as a means of discipline and control.

Fifth, all international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world.

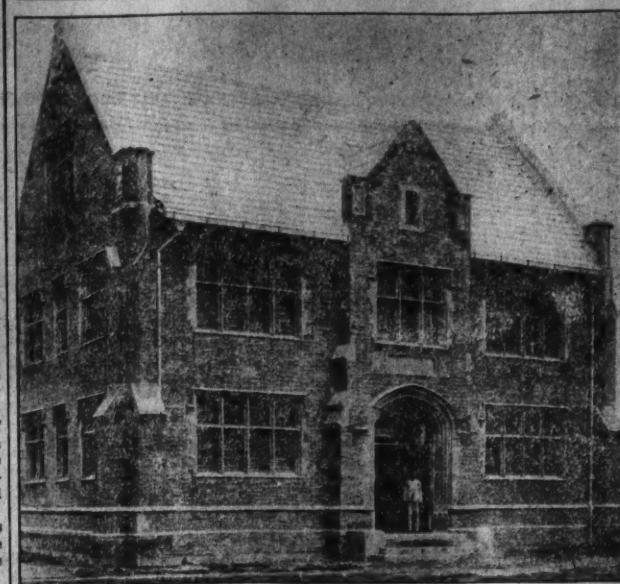
Special alliances and economic rivalries and hostilities have been the prolific source in the modern world of the plans and passions that produce war. It would be an incentive as well as an insecure peace that did not exclude them in definite and binding terms.

U. S. To Assume Obligations

The confidence with which I venture to speak for the people in these matters does not spring from our traditions merely and the well known principles of international action which we have always professed and followed. In the same sentence in which I say that the United States will enter into no special arrangements or understandings with particular nations let me say also that the United States is prepared to assume its full share of responsibility for the maintenance of the common covenants and understandings upon which peace must henceforth rest. We still read Washington's immortal warning against entangling alliances with full comprehension and an answering purpose. But only special and limited alliances entangle; and we recognize and accept the duty of a new day in which we are permitted to hope for a general alliance which will avoid entanglements and clear the air of the world for common understanding and the maintenance of common rights.

I have made this analysis of the international situation which the war has created, not, of course, because I doubted whether the leaders of the great nations and peoples with

New Gymnasium Open Soon At Shanghai College



The new Haskell gymnasium at the Shanghai (Baptist) College is practically completed and will soon be in daily use. The structure sets a new standard for the campus. It is of Norman design, built of red brick and trimmed with cement molding. The interior is simple but well executed, while the entrance and trophy hall are adorned with broad panels seven feet high. The interior finish of the building is all in oak.

The main floor of the gymnasium is 45 by 75 feet, with a six-foot track finished in soft wood. Locker accommodations are installed for 400 students and 100 boys, while the building is adequately equipped with faculty and supervisors' offices and baths. The classroom for physical studies is on the second floor, where rooms for recreation are also situated.

The college seal adorns the gables of the building.

whom we are associated were of the same mind and entertained a like purpose, but because the air every now and again gets darkened by mists and groundless doubts and mischievous perversions of counsel and it is necessary once and again to sweep all the irresponsible talk about peace intrigues and weakening morale and doubtful purpose on the part of those in authority utterly, and it need be unceremoniously, aside and say things in the plainest words that can be found, even when it is only to say over again what has been said before, "as plainly if in less unvarnished terms."

Issues Have Made Themselves

As I have said, neither I nor any other man in governmental authority created or gave form to the issues of this war. I have simply responded to them with such vision as I could command. But I have responded gladly and with a resolution that has grown warmer and more confident as the issues have grown clearer and clearer. It is now plain that they are issues which no man can pervert unless it be willfully. I am bound to fight for them, and happy to fight for them as time and circumstances have revealed them to me as to all the world. Our enthusiasm for them grows more and more irresistible as they stand out in more and more vivid and unmistakable outline.

And the forces that fight for them draw into closer and closer array, organize their millions into more and more unconquerable might, as they become more and more distinct to the thought and purpose of the peoples engaged. It is the peculiarity of this great war that while statesmen have seemed to cast about for

definitions of their purpose and have sometimes seemed to shift their ground and their point of view, the thought of the mass of men, whom statesmen are supposed to instruct and lead, has grown more and more unclouded, more and more certain of what it is that they are fighting for. National purposes have fallen more and more into the background and the common purpose of enlightened mankind has taken their place. The counsels of plain men have become on all hands more simple and straightforward and more unified than the counsels of sophisticated men of affairs, who still retain the impression that they are playing a game of power and playing for high stakes. That is why I have said that this is a people's war, not a statesman's. Statesmen must follow the clarified common thought or be broken.

Distrust Of Statesmen

I take that to be the significance of the fact that assemblies and associations of many kinds made up of plain workaday people have demanded, almost every time they came together, and are still demanding, that the leaders of their governments declare to them plainly what it is, exactly what it is, that they were seeking in this war, and what they think the items of the final settlement should be. They are not yet satisfied with what they have been told. They still seem to fear that they are getting what they ask for only in statesmen's terms—only in terms of territorial arrangements and divisions of power, and not in terms of broad-shouldered justice and mercy and peace and the satisfaction of those deep-seated longings of oppressed and distracted men and women and enslaved peoples that seem to them the only things worth fighting a war for that engulfs the world. Perhaps statesmen have not always recognized this changed aspect of the whole world of policy and action. Perhaps they have not always spoken in direct reply to the questions asked because they did not know how searching those questions were and what sort of answers they demanded.

But I, for one, am glad to attempt the answer again and again, in the hope that I may make it clearer and clearer that my one thought is to satisfy those who struggle in the ranks and are, perhaps, above all others, entitled to a reply whose meaning no one can have any excuse for misunderstanding, if he understands the language in which it is spoken or can get some one to translate it correctly into his own. And I believe that the leaders of the governments with which we are associated will speak, as they have occasion, as plainly as I have tried to speak. I hope that they will feel free to say whether they think that I am in any degree mistaken in my interpretation of the issues involved

or in my purpose with regard to the means by which a satisfactory settlement of those issues may be obtained.

Unity of purpose and counsel are as imperatively necessary in this war as was unity of command in the battlefield; and with perfect unity of purpose and counsel will come assurance of complete victory. It can be had in no other way. "Peace drives" can be effectively neutralized and silenced only by showing that every victory of the nations associated against Germany brings the nations nearer the sort of peace which will bring security and reassurance to all peoples and make the recurrence of another such struggle of pitiless force and bloodshed forever impossible, and that nothing else can. Germany is constantly intimating the "terms" she will accept; and always finds that the world does not want terms. It wishes the final triumph of justice and fair dealing.



Hints about Baby

EACH meal for Baby should be freshly prepared and given at a temperature of about 100°F. Use a feeder that can be easily and efficiently cleaned. Never give Baby a "Comforter" which infects the mouth with germs, and spoils its shape.

The Food must be conveyed into Baby's mouth without fear of germ contamination and at a proper rate of flow.

Allenburys Foods

are easy to prepare, free from germs, and provide complete nourishment; the 'Allenburys' Feeder the simplest and best.

MILK FOOD No. 1 From Birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months onwards

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.



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Make your choice from our special line of AUSTRALIAN WOOLENS and ensure yourself getting maximum WARMTH and SERVICE at MINIMUM PRICES.

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THE WING ON CO. (SHANGHAI), LTD.

Cheking and Nanking Roads

FALL FASHIONS



WALK OVER

If you wish for a note of individuality in your dress, we advise your seeing the New Fall Styles for Men and Women at the

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

You will find an original style touch and uncommon exclusiveness in our famed shoes. Something so different, something which appeals—which adds that little tone of modishness to your attire.

PHOENIX, McCALLUM and ONYX SILK HOSIERY

ALL MAIL ORDERS are GIVEN PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

"THE STORE AHEAD"
17 Nanking Road.



WALK OVER





Story of "Home, Sweet Home"

John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," was born in New York in 1791, made his debut as an actor in 1809, was successful in various roles, went to England in 1813, where for years he wrote poems and plays and managed theaters.

The song which made Payne famous occurs in his play, "Maid of Milan," produced at Covent Garden Theater in 1823. The music was adapted from an old melody which Payne had heard in Italy.

In 1832 Payne returned to America, was made consul at Tunis in 1842, was recalled three years later, reappointed in 1851, where he died in 1852.

In 1883 Payne's remains were brought from Tunis to Washington, where they now repose.

The same tender sentiment that prompted John Howard Payne to write his immortal song lurks within the breast of EVERY MAN, and at times makes him YEARN for a HOME OF HIS OWN.

RENTALS are climbing! It's getting harder to find houses!

In many instances people with small children aren't admitted to desirable properties at all, and the prices demanded for respectable and modern living quarters amid REFINED SURROUNDINGS are PROHIBITIVE for families in moderate circumstances.

The only way out is to BUY or BUILD, and what you're paying out in RENTALS NOW, within a few years will have PAID FOR YOUR HOME!

This Time Next Year

if you are wise enough to buy a house **NOW**, your investment will in all probability (especially if the war be over) have much increased in value. Besides, you will have had the satisfaction of living in your own home — a home which you have chosen to suit your own requirements and those of your family.

REAL ESTATE VALUES ARE GOING UP

Everybody knows this — you know it yourself. Therefore, why not buy a home as an investment?

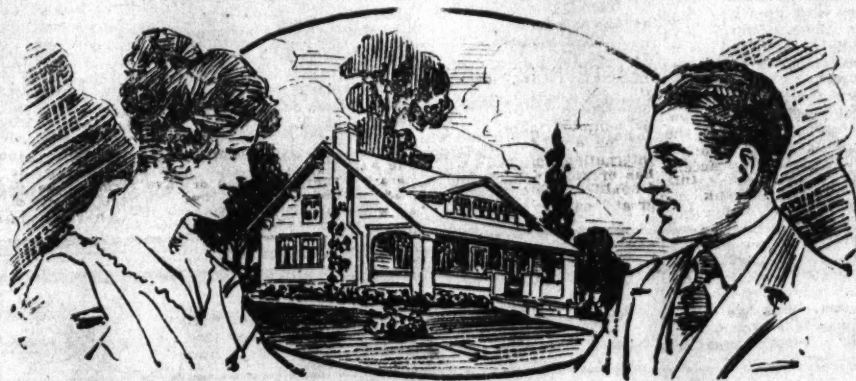
A HOME

makes a splendid depository for your savings, pays a generous profit on your money, and ensures security of the principal.

If you are interested in a home, the China Realty Co., Ltd., can show you small lots, or completed houses, in French Town and in the Western district.

If you are interested in schools or colleges, you will be shown larger lots of from 20 to 80 mow, in the Eastern and Western districts and in French Town.

If you want land for factories, wharves yards, godowns, etc., you can look at lots of from 10 to 150 mow fronting tidal waters.



Looking Ahead to Fifty

Young man—ask yourself this question:

Am I still going to be contributing my hard-earned dollars to some LANDLORD for rent when I'm FIFTY years old—or shall I be the proud possessor of a snug little property of MY OWN—all paid for and shipshape, when that time comes?

Plant some of your SAVINGS in a bit of PROPERTY somewhere just as soon as YOU CAN.

Make sure that you will have a ROOF over your head in your OLD AGE!



Consult us! it will cost you nothing

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

Corner of

Nanking and Kiangsi Roads.

Agents
LANCASHIRE
INSURANCE CO.
Fire
and
Motor Car

SOUTHERNERS' FORCES CLOSING IN ON AMOY

Usual Accompaniment Of Robbery And Looting By Soldiers Reported

China Press Correspondence
Amoy, September 22.—The southern forces are rapidly closing in on the important treaty port of Amoy. The only harbor suitable for the visit of the American Fleet on its world tour has a good chance of seeing some very exciting times. The principal fort on the mainland about three miles from Amoy Island, and commanding the entrance to the harbor, has for the past few days been besieged by troops probably from Changchow. After the Southern troops captured Changchow everything became very quiet there, so that enough soldiers have probably been released from guarding the city to come down and attack this fort. The cannonading which can be heard very distinctly on Kulangsu Island, the International Settlement, has continued very fiercely, and many foreigners have seen through their glasses the smoke of battle. The wounded have begun to come in from this new place also, so that in addition to those that have been coming to the hospital in Amoy city and the Reformed Church of America hospital for the past two weeks, they have these additional cases to take care of. The railroad which runs down from near Changchow ends at Sengsu on the mainland two miles across the harbor from Amoy Island. It has evidently been easy for the soldiers from the south to make use of the railroad, as it can easily be seen from the foreign settlement—where some 20,000 Chinese have taken refuge—that the southerners are gathering in great numbers at Sengsu where the Standard Oil Co. has its storehouse for this section. Yesterday, for the first time, fighting was heard in that place. Amoy city which is evidently the objective of this great concentration is filled with Northern soldiers. It is reported that the soldiers are robbing pedestrians of money and jewelry, and that much jewelry is being sold by them to pawn-shops at ridiculous prices, and that the mails are loaded with jewelry and money being sent north by them. Ship loads of Northern soldiers continue to arrive, the latest arrivals going to the aid of the besieged fort. A relief boat of \$2,000 worth of rice has been sent to Tongan where the best reports say the city is still held by the North, but that the people are being robbed of money, food, clothing and seed potatoes and are starving.

Temperance Workers Meet Next Thursday

W. C. T. U. And Men's Total Abstinence League To Start Year's Campaign

Next year's campaign for prohibition by the local branches of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Men's Total Abstinence League will be inaugurated with an informal social in the lecture hall of the Union Church at 5:15 p.m., Thursday, October 3. Invitations have been issued to members of the two societies, but all interested in temperance work are invited to attend. The program for the evening follows: Tea and music, solos by Mrs. Joel Black and Mrs. Rawlinson, accompanist, Mrs. McCracken. Piano solos by Miss Ling, Musical Graduate. Short address entitled "Intolerance" by Rev. Paul Hutchinson.

MANILA BANK MAY OPEN SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

Philippine National Bank To Investigate Trade Conditions Here Before Taking Action

The Philippine National Bank is to investigate trade conditions here with the view of opening a branch of the institution in Shanghai. Assistant Manager Adolph Kopp is now in Vladivostok arranging banking facilities for the American Expeditionary Forces and when his work is finished in the northern port he will come to Shanghai to gather data on local trade conditions on which to base a report to the directors of the Manila banking institution.

RAFFLE FOR RED CROSS

A Broadwood grand piano, donated by Mr. E. Gilchrist, American Commissioner of Customs at Ichang, will be raffled for the benefit of the American Red Cross. The piano is on exhibition at the headquarters of the Liberty Loan campaign committee, 26 Nanking Road. Tickets are selling for five dollars.

MONTEAGLE HERE TODAY

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services liner Montegale, due here yesterday, has been delayed and will dock at Hongkew Wharf this afternoon at two o'clock. The Montegale will sail for Hongkong Tuesday at noon.

Correspondence

Shanghai's Phone System

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Dear Sir—I would like to add my voice to that in Tuesday's issue regarding the telephone service in Shanghai. I have been in a good many places in the world and have used some very bad telephone lines, but if there is a worse system than the one that Shanghai boasts, I have never seen it.

In the first place, we pay an exorbitant rate in spite of the cheap Chinese labor employed.

Our phone is now out of order and has been in this condition for a month so that it is almost impossible to hear anything at all. When the phone is supposed to be in order the following is a typical experience: Ring up central. No answer. Wait a minute. Ring again. Still no answer. This may be due to a lack of telephone boys. It is cheaper for the company to waste the time of its customers than to hire more operators. At last the attention of the sub-station is secured, and they reply: "Line engaged," which may be due to the fact that there are not enough lines from the sub-station to central.

Another typical instance is to call up, have number taken, wait for an answer for five minutes, then call up again, then be informed that line is engaged. Why not change the name of the company to the Shanghai Monopolistic Telephone Company; or better, why doesn't the Council make the system truly mutual by taking over control of the telephone as they have of electricity.

I saw the statement of the company in THE CHINA PRESS of today. Too many things are excused in the name of the War! I believe that the line is not much worse now than it was before the War. So far as my experience in Shanghai is concerned, it has never been satisfactory. Why, for instance, have we been compelled to use the old-fashioned telephones that one has to turn a crank to ring up instead of taking down the receiver and having it register at central? A great many other things might be mentioned, but I hope that the Municipal Council will seriously take up the question of making the telephone system in Shanghai one of the best in the country, as the electric light system is. Yours very truly,
F. J. Warren,
President,
Shanghai Baptist College.
Shanghai, September 26, 1918.

More About The Same Thing

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Dear Sir—I have been watching with great interest the developments arising from Messrs. Bowers and Co.'s complaints against the telephone operators in the recent correspondence under the caption "Telephone Murmurs." That a matter over which the general public have constantly ventilated their grievances orally

should find little support in or with the press, is altogether astonishing. Business men cannot conscientiously admit that the Model Settlement has a model telephone service, in spite of the greatest efforts which the company may have employed to turn it into a huge success. Messages of great urgency are oftentimes transmitted through the machine after a lapse of thirty minutes due to the usual report from Central that the line is engaged, and upon investigations from the receiver the information is generally elicited that his telephone had been without any communication from Central during that particular period.

I do not wish to imply that the superintendence is blameable for the service subscribers receive, but is it not a coincidence that on Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and holidays, when the energies of the staff are presumed to be less strained, the possibilities of obtaining connections with the "communicated" are more remote than on ordinary business days? That one's temper is taxed to the utmost through being cut off during his conversation, through his inability to get into touch with the other side, or being informed a dozen times within half an hour that the line is "Still Engaged," is of such frequent occurrence that I leave to those who have experienced these annoyances to support Messrs. Bowers and Co. in their complaints.

I have ventured to follow in the wake of Messrs. Bowers and Co. feeling that the complaints referred to were not of individual but public interest, and as such a matter calls for recognition from subscribers who deserve better service for their money. I trust that we shall hear still more from other quarters on this same subject. Yours faithfully,
"A Subscriber."

Shanghai, September 28, 1918.

From the Chinese Press

For the second time Premier Tuan Chi-jui will announce in a circular telegram his decision to retire from public life. He held a lengthy conference with Mr. Tien Wen-tai Friday afternoon at the residence of the Premier. Following the conference, General Hsu Shu-cheng, presumably delegated by General Tuan, called on Mr. Hsu Shih-chang and informed him that General Tuan had decided to retire and said he favored a Tuan Chi-jui Cabinet with Mr. Chow Tse-chi as head of finance, Mr. Wang Tah-hai as Foreign Minister and Yeh Kung-cho to be promoted to the Ministry of Communications. Other members will remain in their offices as usual. The Press Club at Peking has petitioned the Administration to reinstate the eight newspapers sealed by order of General Hsu Shu-cheng for exposing the proposed \$100,000,000 Japanese loan. General Wu Ping-hsian, the Chief of the Metropolitan Police, favors to deal with the newspapers leniently and three of the

publications are expected to resume their issue shortly. It is understood that General Hsu ordered the closing of these papers in order to win the favor of Mr. Tsao Ju-lin and to secure the payment of the \$1,500,000 which he said he had spent in marching Fengtien troops to the South. The sum was paid by Mr. Tsao in full Tuesday.

General Tsao K'un telegraphs to Peking that he will go to Hankow today. Life imprisonment was the sentence handed down in the Peking Supreme Court to Hung Chi-tai, convicted at the Mixed Court last year for the murder of Mr. Sun Chiao-jen, former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, at the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Station in 1913.

In view of the opposition of Extraordinary Session of Parliament against the dismissal of General Li Yao-han from the office of the Kwangtung Civil Governor, Mr. Ju Wang, the new Civil Governor has refused to accept the office. It is again rumored that propaganda work is going on in Peking for another monarchical restoration. Mr. Hsu Shih-chang has sent delegates to investigate.

LOSS OF WEIGHT A SIGN OF DEBILITY

How Many People are Maintaining Their Strength?

When you are ill and losing weight, falling in strength and growing pale and sallow day by day it is a sign that you need more blood.

Whatever the cause there can be no relief until the blood is built up so that it will carry renewed life and strength to every part of the body.

A remedy that arrests the decline in health and strength, that begins to restore the weakened muscles and strengthen the nerves, demonstrates at once to the patient that the anemia is being overcome, and that rich red blood is now helping to fight off rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago and other diseases to which the victim of thin blood is liable.

Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are a specific for thin blood, and any illness caused by a lack of blood will be benefited by a course of treatment with these tonic pills. They contain just the elements needed to build up the blood and restore lost vitality. New energy circulates through the system, the heart stops its alarming palpitation, colour returns to cheeks and lips.

Begin a course yourself without delay. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, also post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00, from the China office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

FREE to readers. A useful little Health Guide will be sent free to you if you direct a postcard request to the above address.

Residences For Sale

Newly built modern houses for sale on terms to suit purchasers.

LAND FOR SALE

In all parts of settlement suitable for MILLS, FACTORIES, RESIDENCES.

Central District Property For Sale

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We have for sale residential property, very attractive for investors.

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THURSDAY, OCT. 13TH

OUR FIRST BOOKING OF THE FAMOUS FOX FILMS

WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS

WILLIAM FARNUM

IN

"WHEN A MAN SEES RED"

By Larry Evans.—From His Saturday Evening Post Story "The Painted Lady"

A SUPERB SUPER DE LUXE PICTURE FOUNDED ON A WIDELY READ SHORT STORY—A PICTURE RUNNING THE GAMUT OF HUMAN EMOTIONS

READ THIS

"Strongest and Most Striking Photoplay Recently Produced"

The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures

MOST remarkable commendation of "WHEN A MAN SEES RED" was given Mr. Fox by the National Board of Motion Pictures, the complete findings of which body is reproduced in full below. Another well known authority, who witnessed a private screening of the picture thus describes it: "After a man has viewed 'WHEN A MAN SEES RED,' he finds that his signposts have gripped the arms of his chair, and that his forehead is moist with the tenseness of the scenes. It is the kind of picture that words cannot adequately describe. One must see it to appreciate this strong man's play of tense emotions. I have seen William Farnum in some great pictures, but 'When A Man Sees Red' is greater than any. I can appreciate its exactness of detail. Once I was a sailor, and never have I seen on the screen such remarkable reproductions of sailor life and atmosphere. There isn't a scene in the marine 'locations' or aboard ship that would disturb a mariner's oft ignored ideas of exactness. Your real sailor man frowns upon the landlubber's interpretations of sea life. The shipwreck is wonderful. No one can mistake the absoluteness of the vessel pounding on the rocks, and her crew and passengers struggling for their lives. One involuntarily holds tight to his chair to keep from slipping when the cabin is flooded with water and the lurblings of the craft in her death struggles are so realistically shown. Of the types they are true to their calling."

"The light effects of the night scenes is an exhibition of magnificent photography, and in the cafes the director, Frank Lloyd, has added touches that to the man of the world are actual-real. And in that stirring, red-blooded battle for life, between two strong humans, all the emotions of the soul are stirred. I found myself with hands clinched 'rooting' for Luther, with all the excitement of a man at the ringside yelling for his favorite fighter. I don't believe there ever was made a picture with such a fight between two humans. It is terribly real—its terrible fairness makes one quiver. No one but a human graveyard could help but be stirred to his innermost self by its climax."

"William Fox has made possible and William Farnum has enacted the most thrilling, the most dramatic photo-drama of the age. Its gripping effects will cause a sensation among motion picture lovers."

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THE LAST WORD IN COMEDY FILMS

"ROARING LIONS AND WEDDING BELLS"

Many comedy films have been presented at the Apollo but at this picture we are making a rather bold assertion

IT IS THE FUNNIEST FILM WE HAVE EVER SHOWN

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TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL—BOOKING AT ROBINSONS



WILLIAM FARNUM
DIRECTION WILLIAM FOX

Special Report of The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, New York City.

TO FOX FILM CORPORATION:
Gentlemen:

We wish to advise you that the majority comment on your photoplay, "WHEN A MAN SEES RED," reviewed by the National Board of Review on June 18, 1918, was as follows: Entertainment Value—EXCELLENT; Dramatic Interest of Story—EXCELLENT; Coherence of Narrative—GOOD; Acting—EXCELLENT; Photography—GOOD; Technical Handling—DISTINCTIVE; Atmosphere Quality of Scenic Setting—GOOD; Moral Effect—GOOD.

General Comment: The consensus of opinion of those present was that this was one of the strongest and most striking photoplays recently produced, and the acting of Mr. William Farnum authentic and memorable.

THE LEADING ARTISTES
TWO LIONS
and
TWO OSTRICHES

These Gentlemen Will Sell You YOUR LIBERTY BONDS

A census of Shanghai is to be taken next week by the American Liberty Loan Committee, for which purpose the Settlement map has been divided into 16 sections, as set out below, with the names of the workers for each section.

The purpose of the census is to learn definitely how many Americans are in Shanghai and how small will be the percentage of these who will not buy a Liberty Bond while exchange is so favorable. Incidentally it will be known how large will be the percentage of Liberty Bond buyers of other nationality than American.

The reader who selects his section from below will see at a glance the name of the particular committeeman who will call on him:—

Section I.—EDWARD VII. - HONAN - CANTON - BUND:
Messrs. J. J. Keegan, G. A. Roper, R. L. Mooney.

Section II.—CANTON - SZECHUEN - FOOCHOW - BUND:
Messrs. J. D. Gaines, E. H. Dodge, W. S. Leonard, F. D. Drake.

Section III.—FOOCHOW - SZECHUEN - HANKOW - BUND:
Messrs. F. Q. Boulon, W. Yost.

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Messrs. R. B. Nichols, E. S. Williams.

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Mr. F. J. Raven.

Section XIII.—NANKING - HONAN - SOOCHOW - KIANGSE:
Mr. R. W. Squires.

Section XIV.—ALL SETTLEMENT WEST OF HONAN ROAD, SOUTH OF SOO-
CHOW CREEK AND NORTH OF FRENCH CONCESSION
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Messrs. J. B. Powell, J. H. Black.

Section XVI.—HONGKEW NORTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK:
Messrs. W. C. McRae, M. C. Shirley, H. R. Snyder.

Section XVII.—MISSIONARY SECTION:
Messrs. C. M. Caldwell, C. L. Boynton.

Section XVIII.—POOTUNG:
Mr. W. I. Eisler.

Section XIX.—UNITED STATES POST OFFICE:
Mr. N. E. Lurton.

Section XX.—SPECIAL:
Mr. A. B. Hykes.

Messrs. W. Morris, and N. A. Thompson will attend at Liberty Loan Headquarters, 26 Nanking Road.

Give this matter your serious consideration **NOW.**

Decide how many Bonds you can purchase, and then add a little more to the amount you will be willing to subscribe when the committeeman calls on you.

Help to end the war in the only way it can be ended --- by victory over the Germans.

This space contributed for the Winning of the War by
Messrs. American Trading Co., C. Bianchi, Dr. C. Cameron, Messrs. Canadian Pacific
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Liberty Loan Committee

26 Nanking Road, Shanghai

AVIATORS AGITATE AGAINST PATTERSON

Mysterious Circumstances Prevent Proposed Flight Of American

Tokio, September 22.—According to Japanese papers the abandonment of the proposed flight between Tokio and Osaka by Mr. Patterson, American aviator, is due to some mysterious circumstances. It appears that when the arrangements for Mr. Patterson's flight were well under way some Japanese civilian aviators organized a society called the Kuchu Bobi Yogo Domeikai (Aerial Defense Protection Society) and commenced an agitation against the carrying out of the proposed flight by Mr. Patterson.

A few days ago the society distributed printed matter broadcast stating that its agitation against Mr. Patterson's flight between Tokio and Osaka had succeeded and that the Metropolitan Police Board, in sympathy with its movement, had ordered the abandonment of Mr. Patterson's flight as well as the breaking up of his machine. The Yomiuri, which made inquiry of the police about the matter, says that the police deny the truth of the allegation contained in the circular and say that since there are no police regulations regarding aviation the police have no right to interfere with aviators, either Japanese or foreign, so long as they refrain from flying over fortified zones. In short, there are no laws governing what takes place in the air and so the police cannot interfere with aviators in any way.

Japan Advertiser.

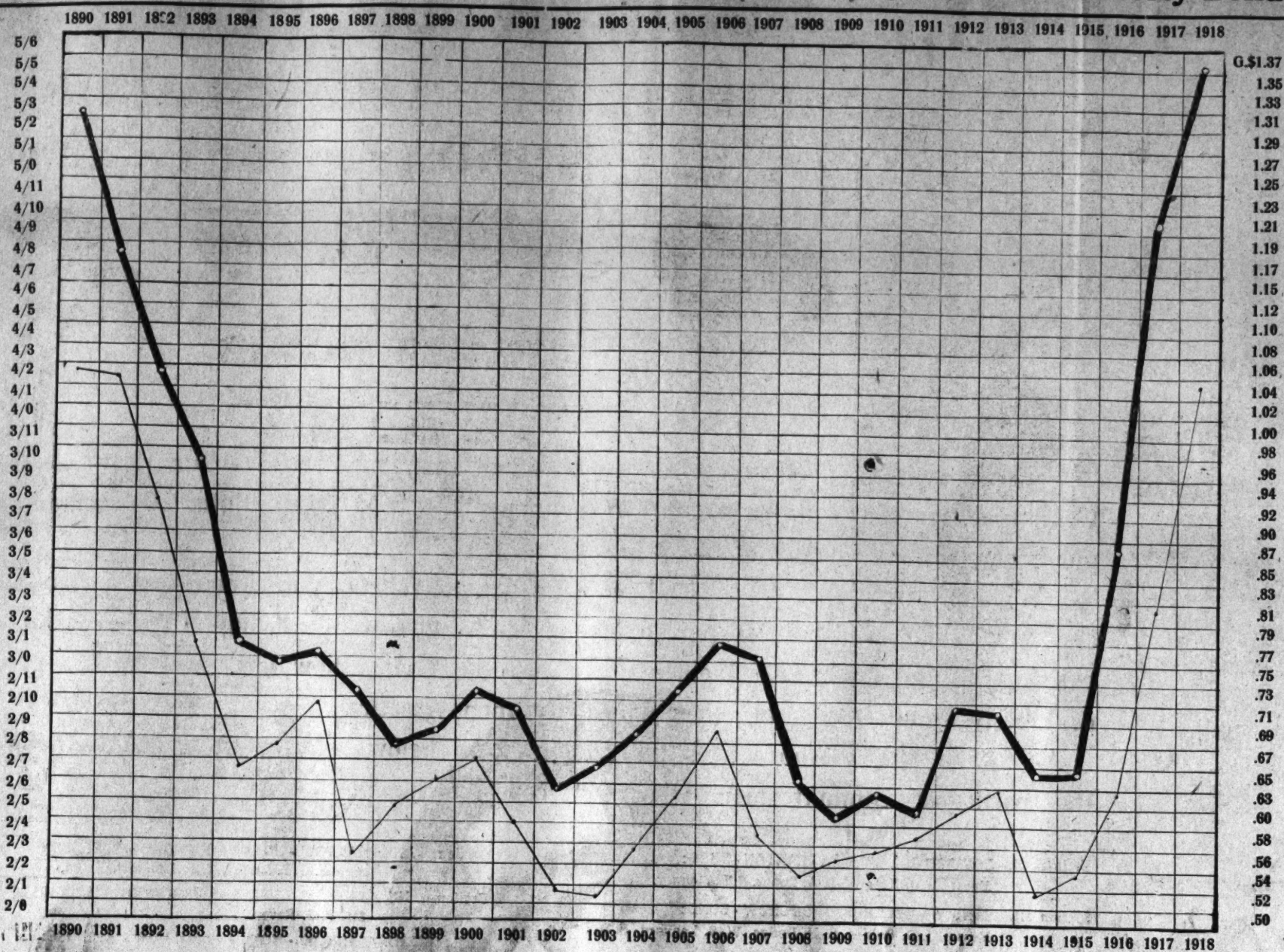
USE AIRPLANE PARACHUTES

Germans Said To Be Employing Them With Apparent Success
British Headquarters in France, August 17. (Reuter.)—It is said that some German airmen are now using airplane parachutes with apparent success. On Wednesday last a Fokker biplane was seen to emit smoke while at a great height, burst into flames and dive. A parachute was noticed to open suddenly in the considerable wind pressure caused by the dive, and drag the pilot clear of the machine. Another Fokker, brought down the same day, was similarly fitted.

28-Year History Of Silver



An Unanswerable Argument For Liberty Bonds!



— Highest T/T rate during year
— Lowest T/T rate during year

Note: In the above table, the shilling has been used as the equivalent of U. S. gold 25 cents. If you had been buying Liberty Bonds in 1915 your £100 would have bought you \$250 worth of them. Today the same £100 will bring you \$312 1/2 worth, or over 100 percent more!

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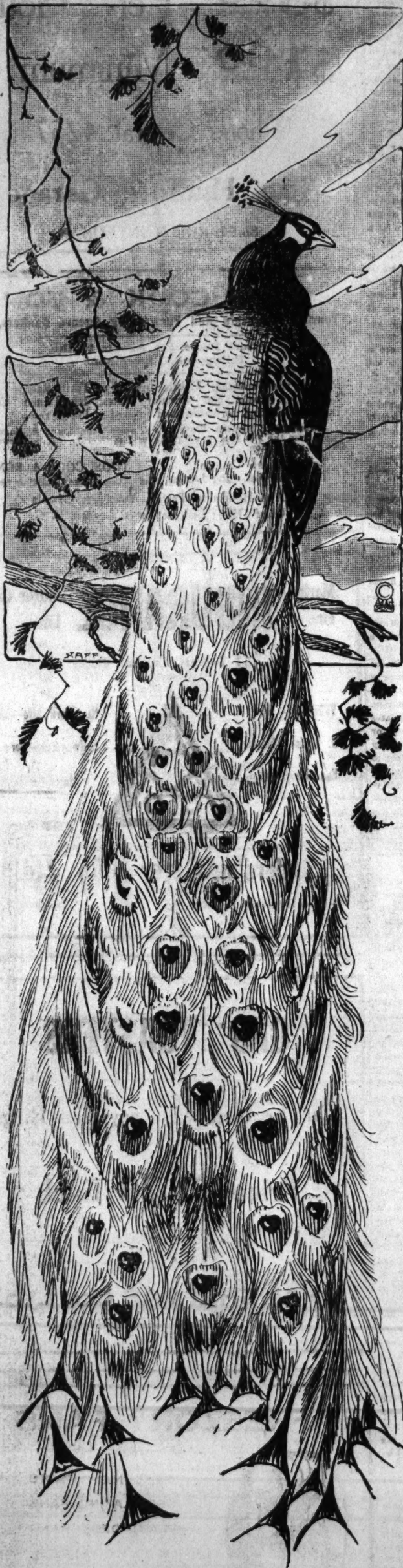
9' x 10' 6"	12' 0" x 12' 0"	12' 0" x 15' 0"	12' 0" x 18' 0"
9' x 12' 0"	13' 6" x 10' 6"	12' 0" x 16' 6"	13' 6" x 18' 6"

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UNDERFELT STAIR PADS, AXMINSTER, VELOUR AND MOHAIR MATS
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THE NEW MODELS

Direct from Paris on show Tomorrow
In Our Millinery Showroom



LOUIS VELVETEEN

The rich perfect colourings for Autumn are now here. Wonderful tones in Brown, Helio, Saxe, Navy, Purple, etc., etc.
24 inches
Price \$2.00 per yard

NEW CARPETS

Doric Cords. Brown, Red, Green and Grey, 27," \$3.00
Brussels, in Red and Green Design, 27," very smart
New squares in a large variety marked off on Friday.
All shades.

TARTAN SILK

Just Arrived
8 Pretty Tartan Colourings in Blouse Silk 19 ins.
Price \$2.75, 3.00 yard
Fancy Brocade Cord Silk, quite a novelty 19 ins. wide
Price \$3.75 yard



Men's Wool Sweaters

Two new lines just unpacked. Men's Jason pure all wool Coat sweater in White, Lovat, Fawn and Camel, White 40 and 44 inch. Two pockets Camel Lovat and Fawn, 36, 38, 40, 44 inches Price \$10.00 each
Men's Roxburgh fleecy wool coat sweater in Heather, Lovat and Grey 2 pockets.
Price \$19.50 each



New Model

A dainty afternoon Pump in Patent Leather. Light flexible sole, Louis heel and long Vamp. Well cut and finished
Price \$14.50 pair



Just Arrived

An attractive Pump with Champagne Vamp and White Kid Back, for Afternoon or Evening wear.
Price \$18.50 pair



Our new gloves are here. White Kid. Price \$1.00 pair
Chamois and White Castor Price \$2.00 pair
White Suede Black Points Price \$2.75 pair
White Washable Suede Price \$3.50 pair
Tan Suede Glove Price \$3.00 pair
White Kid self or Black Points Price \$2.75 pair
White Castor Gloves Price \$2.50 pair

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FIRST OF THE SEASON SHOW
The new models for this season Felt and Velours in Ash Grey, Smoke Grey, Laurel, Vandal, Green, Black, etc., etc.

Prices \$4.00 \$6.50 \$8.50 each



THIS WEEK

Ladies' Black Silk 'Hose, Lisle Thread Tops and Heels. English and American make.

Price \$1.00 per pair



SEE OUR "WAYLOO" SUITS

Seven smart grey suitings. A real bargain to-day. Fifty suits sold this week. Call in and get your choice now. Smartly cut and well tailored. Coat, vest and trousers

PRICE
\$24.50
the suit



Very Smart

A Back Glace Kid Pump with light weight sole and Louis heel, smart toe, medium Vamp. Very dressy.

Price \$14.50 pair

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TERMS: CASH at time of purchase or on delivery of goods

THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS
AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

BIRTH

WALKER: On September 28, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Walker, at St. John's University, a daughter.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—September 29.—St. Michael and All Angels. Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Matins in Chapel. 10.30 a.m., Sung Eucharist. Hymns 160, 422, 423, 223, 222. "Let the Bright Seraphim." Handel. 6 p.m., Evensong. Hymns 421, 238, 266. Address: 11 Corinthians, The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—September 29.—St. Michael and All Angels. Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. 10.30 a.m., Matins. Preacher: The Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A.

Union Church.—Sunday, September 29.—11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject: The Importance of Belief; Chant 61; Hymns 577, 440, 111, 135. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject: "More Than Others." Chant 38; Hymns 201, 310, 683.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. J. W. Nichols, M.A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Sunday, September 29.—Masses at 6, 7, 8 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m. high mass. Sermon in English at 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Masses on week-days 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). Today's services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. L. C. Whitelaw, B.A. Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. F. W. Baller.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Reality." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening 8 p.m. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10.30 to 12.30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

When The Preachers Come Home

(Literary Digest)

Seventy-five to ninety percent of the future ministry are wearing khaki, handling guns or carrying stretchers. This is the estimate of George E. Robins in *The Christian Guardian* (Toronto), restricting his survey to Canadian Methodists, but implying something of a widespread application. The question naturally arises, "What new contribution will these soldier-preachers make to the college, church, city, and country?" Methodism, which speaks in this case, is recalled as a faith that has "always emphasised personal experience," and the writer in *The Guardian* easily foresees that "the unique personal experiences of the boys during this war will prove an inexhaustible collection." He also sees that "Professor James' Varieties" will be greatly augmented. Thus:

"St. Paul's account of his perils will be paralleled, possibly written with additions. Shipwrecked, torpedoed, dangers from mines and airships, gassed, taken prisoner, escaped, recaptured, punished, with many a sleepless night, in hunger and thirst, in frequent fastings, in cold and with insufficient clothing—these things are the lot of our military ministers."

"Such modern apostles of freedom, bearing on their body the marks of wounds, exhibiting by their physical disability their willingness to suffer for righteousness' sake, will surely make a dramatic appeal to the future congregations. They, indeed, gave their bodies to be burned, gassed, wounded, to be served out to the hungry jaws of the merciless instruments of destruction used in modern warfare. And because they had love it will profit them much."

"One factor in deciding the contribution they will make is the opportunity they are getting to test the theories of the lecture-room in the arena of the Great War. The theories of the atonement will be viewed in the light of the noble sacrifices of the tens of thousands of young men, throbbing with the hope of a useful life, who willingly gave their lives for the world's good and salvation. The question of total depravity will be dealt with as they bear in mind the reappearance of elemental virtues in the hell of war. Christian perfection and entire sanctification will not have the theological confectionery flavor that some protected lives have often associated with these ideas. The problem of suffering will present new aspects to those whose bodies have had to be repaired. The subject of death will be interpreted by those who have had to face it many times, and who have witnessed the grim reaper's operations on a colossal scale."

New points of view can not fail to be a contribution of the war to life: "A criticism often made of the ministers is that they are too bookish and impractical, out of touch with business and the industrial world. But this massing of men from all stations of life, standardising their dress and drill, linking lawyer and laborer, teacher and trainman, farmer and salesman, preacher and pressman, what result will it have?"

Russia And The Allies

According to a telegram received in Tokio from Berne, Mr. Tchicherin, the Foreign Minister of the Russian Government, has forwarded the following official communication to the Allied Governments through neutral Ministers or Consuls:

1. The Allied diplomats and Consular officials in Russia can leave the country on condition that their respective Governments allow the Russian representatives, officials, and others charged with public duties to leave their respective countries.

2. French officers and men in Russia can leave the country only when the French Government gives Russian soldiers in France permission to leave for home.

3. British and French subjects who have been put under detention as a precautionary measure shall be released.

4. Allied nationals resident in Russia can leave the country when their Governments give permission to Russian citizens in their countries to leave for home.

Gold Producers' Harvest Will Come When The War Ends

Question Of Subsidising The Industry To Preserve The World's Supply Of Banking Reserve
Raised By Mining Companies In The United States And England—Government
Asked To Aid Producers By Increasing The Price At The Mint

(From The Annotist)

The American Mining Congress has memorialised Congress, presenting the reasons why aid should be given to their industry if it is to continue production on the basis of credit. The mint "price" of gold is statutory and unchanged, although the cost of production is 60 percent above five years ago. For similar reasons silver producers have been helped by the fixing of a price of \$1 an ounce, but that is a much simpler proposition. Silver is a commodity, without banking function, and its price may alter without effect upon the standard of values of all other commodities. On August 12 at Reno, Nev., there was a meeting of all gold producers to impress upon Congress the necessity of action forthwith.

England is considering similar action, a meeting of the trade in London having appointed a committee of six to present to the Chancellor of the Exchequer arguments in support of a petition to alter the British mint price of the metal. It is represented that it is not fair for the Government to pay the same price for gold now as it did before the war, despite the increased costs of production, and a decline of production of a million dollars monthly, although the bank reserves are far below the normal "apprehension minimum." Since the same suggestion has been made here, the effect is to broaden the question into one of universal interest.

Assistance specifically to the American gold industry is a small question beside the quantity and the price of the world's bank reserve metal. The price of credit is in such close relation to the bank reserves, and credit is such a large factor in commodity prices, that assistance to the gold industry presents questions of wide interest and great importance. England and the United States could settle the question so much better together than apart that it may be hoped that they will act together and upon suitable consideration of the subject from a world standpoint.

The Allies together control 91 percent of the world's production of gold. The Teutonic Allies control but 1 percent. In war and peace alike the control of the world's gold supply is a powerful weapon, and it is desirable that it should be wielded by hands that are intelligent and discriminating in its use between brothers, cousins, near relatives, and neutrals. It may be a reasonable suggestion that the subject should be considered by Parliament as well as by Congress, and preferably by both jointly.

Would Increase Mint Price

Before the House Ways and Means Committee Mr. Hennen Jennings, consulting engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines, asked for exemption of the gold industry from all excess-profits taxes to encourage the output and to bring revenue to the Government from the income taxes of the shareholders of the companies. It is not recalled that ever before was exemption from taxes asked for the sake of maintenance of dividends and individual profit. Hallock Seaman, a producing miner, has asked that the miners be given deferred classification under the draft act, and that the industry may receive priority and controlled cheap prices for its supplies.

B. L. Thane, General Manager of the Alaska Gold Mining Company, has made perhaps the most elaborate argument and the most radical suggestion. Mr. Thane recalls that the Federal Bank reserves have fallen from \$3 to \$1 percent and are falling still under the world's demands for financial assistance from the United States. Mr. Thane recites that our mint price for gold is merely the calculated equivalent of the British mint price, and that was fixed arbitrarily, without inquiry into the relation of the gold price to other prices. The British price for gold originally fluctuated like all other prices, and was made similarly by the higgling of the market from day to day. As this had inconveniences in practice, the price was stabilised by law, and is now a part of all other prices.

Since the original fixation of price of gold all other prices and costs have fluctuated, but the price of gold has never been reconsidered. The time is now ripe, in Mr. Thane's opinion, for refixing the official price of gold on both sides of the ocean. Considering the inflation of credit and the world's scarcity of bank reserves, Mr. Thane thinks that the price of gold at the mint might be set at \$40 an ounce instead of the present \$20.67. He thinks the time opportune because there is so little gold in circulation, and action by the Allies could control the price now as efficiently as it did

originally, and in the generations since.

Doctors remark that patients seldom have major and minor diseases at the same time, but when they do fatal results customarily follow the complication. The war is trouble enough, without having price and credit troubles as "added attractions," according to the vaudeville programs. It would make for the world's recovery from its afflictions if it could deal with its troubles in order and postpone what can be postponed.

All the arguments for action in favor of the gold industry regard it as a burden instead of a convenience that there should be a fixed mint price for gold. They fail to remark that they are under no compulsion to sell to the Mint, and that they do not sell to the Mint as selling usually is understood. Theoretically they receive their metal back again, in coins of certified weight. They often are paid in checks rather than in bullion, but that does not alter the fact that they get from the Mint all that they give to the Mint, less only an inconsiderable Mint charge. The Mint price has nothing to do with the worth of the gold. That is settled now, as it was originally settled in England, by the universal market for all commodities. Gold is worth what it will buy, no more, no less. The worth of gold is fixed by the price of commodities as much as the worth of commodities is fixed by the price of gold. The goods buy the gold, and the gold buys the goods. The market is free even in these war times, and all buyers and sellers fix their own prices for whatever they own, whether goods or gold, subject only to the control which affects good and gold alike, for reasons independent of the price or value of either goods or gold.

The Situation In England

It would make little difference whether the Mint price were doubled or halved. In either case the bargain would be for the weight of gold which passed, and which is certified to all buyers and sellers. The producers of gold get their profit when they spend it, not when they mint it. The alteration of the Mint price would be disturbing generally, without benefit to them. What they want really is an alteration in their favor of the relation of the prices of goods to gold. It is difficult enough to control individual prices. It is practically impossible to control the relation of one price to another. Gold and goods are exchanged around the globe in these days, and the attempt to control the value of gold in international exchange—something quite different from the control of the Mint price—requires control of world conditions.

The point may be illustrated by what is happening in London now. The Mint price of gold in England is unchanged at 85s. an ounce, but the market price for gold as a commodity is 115s. Thus minted coins have a premium worth, and Scotland Yard is busy checking the illegal traffic in sovereigns and eagles. This is a sequel of profiteering by labor. Workers are receiving wages beyond all their experience, and there is a run for jewelry which exhausts the supply of gold, the commodity. A sovereign makes a ring for which jewels can get half more than the Mint price of the coin, and gold has disappeared.

Before the war strangers were paid gold in England, and checks were paid to those having bank accounts only. Gold then passed from hand to hand, but now the stranger offering gold in London is looked upon with suspicion. The place of gold in circulation has been taken by Treasury paper, resembling either our greenbacks or "shinplasters." Gold is rationed, and the police observe the uses made of it. If our gold producers want more than the Mint price they can hold their views until the market meets their views of what gold is worth, as in London. The claim of the producers of gold upon the public consideration is the same as that of producers of other commodities. If they supply the thing which is especially wanted an especial price will and should be made for it. But other things are more necessary for war than gold, such as iron, coal, munitions, ships, and so on. The line must be drawn somewhere. Priority cannot be given to everybody, and a special price cannot be made for everything. The producers' request can be granted only for general reasons, not for reasons of advantage to them specifically.

The producers approach this point when they argue—regarding the universal need of gold as the basis of credit. The argument would be stronger in normal times. While it is true that the production of gold is falling off the bank reserves are increasing faster than the gold production decreases. While the British gold production has been falling some \$5,000,000 this year the reserve of the Bank of England has risen \$50,000,000.

The Bank of France's reserve is 148,000,000 francs larger this year. Our own bank reserves are ample, and the country's stock of gold has been embarrassingly large, exceeding anything in world experience. Even in Germany the gold reserve is larger by \$3,000,000 marks, swollen, it is said, by the annexation of Austria's reserves, which are probably next lowest to Russia's.

It is true that while the gold reserves are larger absolutely they are smaller in relation to the credit based upon them. But in times like these there are substitutes for luxuries when there are no substitutes for necessities. Iron is a necessity, and tin or copper another. That is why they are at a premium, commanding a scarcity price, although the production is above all records. But patriotism is a good basis for credit in times like these. We have seen 17,000,000 Americans subscribe for Liberty bonds at a price above the rate for credit expatriation, and take their loss proudly and smilingly. That is why there is strong expectation that \$4,000,000 will take large amounts at the next offering, regardless of the loss to the 17,000,000. Redemption of plighted faith is the explanation of the placidity of Englishmen under paper money circulation and a bank reserve alarming under normal conditions. France is under pillage by descendants of the excommunicated Huns for the second time in modern history. Germany's present demand being for the other half of the iron deposits which it left on a mistaken report of its men of science and ironmasters after the Franco-Prussian war. France is not thinking of bank reserves, although it needs them next to Germany.

Germany's After-War Need

There is a double reason for drawing the contrast between France's need and neglect of gold and Germany's desperate search for it in individual pockets and tills. France is an investing nation. Germany is a manufacturing and trading nation. France saves money and accumulates capital put at the use of others for interest. Germany "makes" money by mercantile profits great in contrast to the narrow reward which satisfies French thrift and patient accumulation. When peace shall return England, France, and the United States will supply themselves with all the gold they need, either by economies, or production, or trade. It is different with Germany. She must buy her gold, for she is too poor a country to save it, even if the Germans were a saving rather than a pillaging people.

After the war there will be a demand among the Teutonic Allies which will sop up all the billions of gold which can be produced on earth. That will be the time of ancient profit for all the gold-producing—and gold-owing nations. Germany must be supplied with gold least of all for the sake of Germany or the Germans. They have forced the world into indifference to the sufferings they have brought upon themselves. Germans have passed upon themselves a special renewal of the Divine sentence that in the sweat of their brows they shall earn the fine which is the penalty of their immoralities. The world was a beehive of industry which the Germans overturned, and destroyed the bees for the sake of the honey. In the future the Germans shall be the bees to which the civilised world must feed gold in order that they may make the honey which the world shall garner until Germans have earned the right to be admitted to terms of equality in trade with honest men.

No one has calculated, or perhaps can calculate, the gold which it will be necessary to supply to the Teutonic Allies in order that they may work out their own salvation. The rehabilitation of Germany's destroyed industry and trade will sop up gold like water on sand. The gold must be supplied or Germans cannot work for the world. Naturally Germany cannot get gold for nothing. She must purchase it with cheap goods, and the degree of cheapness will be decided by the owners of gold. If this war has taught anything it has taught that what men want is "goods and services," and that gold is wanted only to command them. Germany's debt to the world cannot be paid in gold, for she has it not. It must be paid in goods and services, or otherwise the world will be poorer and Germans must starve.

The demand for an economic boycott of Germany means that the world should deny itself the cheap goods which Germany can produce better than other people. No man ever thought he was ruined individually by cheap goods, but entire nations have been taught that they were in danger of ruin by being "flooded" with cheap products. In like manner the gold producers think that the source of their troubles is the cheapness of gold, which does not now produce for them the goods and services which they

(Continued on Page 11)

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lines, but a wide belt of printed silk comprising every bright color in the rainbow makes a dull dress positively shine with gaiety. It is all in the way it is done, and a good deal is due to the wonder of the new materials used in the making. To be sure, prices are high, but styles are accommodatingly scant and simple, so that no extreme amount of material need be used in any one gown. A beautiful material plus beautiful cut plus beautiful workmanship—who could wish for more in this world or in any other?

A new fabric is knitted jersey, one variety of which shows quite a woolly surface, and this material, it is said, will be used for all sorts of trimmings. Wide bands on skirts and on panels and on the lower sections of coats are to be the thing. They were inspired by fur, but in many cases they will be made of this knitted material. A new long coat had a band of this twelve inches wide at its bottom, and then it had the widest and roomiest sort of collar and cuffs to add their quota of extra warmth. The coat was a dark, rich tan velor and the trimmings were of a golden brown in the knitted jersey.

Jersey of the common or garden variety continues to hold first place takes graceful folds, and it wears for the one-piece dress. Somehow it is better than most things in its class—a fact not to be despised just now. The jersey dresses are likely to hang from the shoulders and to have narrow tied belts, while embroidery is the favorable manner of relieving their dull monotony. In this matter of embroidery one may go as far as one likes in the use of color.

The Paris couturiers continue to have their openings. We have today such products of their art as have never been equaled. One of these French designers produced a lovely thing in the way of a gown with a hem reaching almost to the knees. And, to make the hem more noticeable, rows and rows of angora braid were run around, leaving only narrow spaces between each row. The rest of the dress was left severely plain.

This same designer shows some dressy velvet street suits which are fascinating. Fur is a trimming that shows at its best with a handsome piece of velvet, and it is coming into its own in this connection.

One famous Paris designer has decreed that the waistlines on her dresses shall be kept as much below normal as is possible. In some cases they are just below their accustomed places and in others they reach well over the hips, but in almost every instance the line is soft and draped. There is no hard and fast belting arrangement—just a graceful holding in of the material. Even extra blouses designed to be worn along with the suits, which have become a passion in Paris, are longwaisted. This fashion is more suited to the tall figure than it is to those under a normal height. About this it behooves women to take a great deal of care. It is an important matter where the waistline shall be, and it has everything to do with the individual proportions of one's figure.

Sleeves in the new French gowns, it is reported, are mostly long and, while some of them hang loosely at the hands, the majority are fitted from the elbow down, buttoning closely at the wrists. At the armholes they are just as likely to be fitted as they are to be wide and kimono-like in their cut. When the latter is the case the sleeves are attached to a lining, the visible section of the bodice being finished at the armholes and extending over the sleeves in a careless fashion.

Cables reiterate the fact that fur will be the popular trimming. As a matter of fact the price of fur has advanced at such a rate that most of us will be happy to have a few stray pieces of trimming, let alone whole coats, made from it. It is put on in narrow strips and in wide bands. It is used for extra waistcoats and for coat trimmings. One need not be surprised to see fur pieces appearing in any capacity in which they have never before appeared.

Perhaps the most effective of the new fur things are the short jackets. They constitute a rather expensive method of wool saving but if one can afford them there is nothing more beautiful. And a short fur coat is much more easily carried around than a long one. It is lighter in weight. These short coats are not the short

coats of the latter part of last winter. They are perfected and simplified to say nothing of the fact that much has been done in the way of making them more beautiful to look upon. Since many of the suit coats are to be long, reaching in some cases to the bottoms of the skirts, these short fur coats offer a pleasant relief and change. There is nothing like reversing the process, when no change of style is offered. From the long coat of fur we change to the short coat of fur. And, from the short coat of wool, we slip just as easily to the long coat of wool.

Shawl collars of fur have already appeared in large numbers on the coats manufactured in this country for the Fall trade. They are large, roomy, and designed to keep any vestige of cold away from the entire front of their wearers.

The evening gown has almost disappeared into history as a "has been," but in its place has come the formal dinner gown. For this new type of evening dress there appears to be the greatest demand, and many are the lovely ways in which it is developed. There is an unwritten law that the colors in these gowns must not be too daring, neither must they show expensive trimming. With the satin is used a great deal of black net and jet in large quantities. A net embroidered with jet is shown in the dinner gown made by one of the most noted of the French designers.

Wonderful brocades, ancient and modern, are used in the making of these dinner gowns, but usually these lavish fabrics appear only for spots of trimming or for loose tunic worn over a foundation dress of plain satin.

While velvet is more popular for formal afternoon dresses than it is for evening things, it has its place, none the less, among these frocks for dinner wear. And it is almost always devoid of trimming.

Mousseline embroidered with silk threads is a favorite material for dinner gowns, and these are made more often than not after the pattern of a robe chemise, with only an inconspicuous girdle to give them form about the waist.

One of our own home designers gave a notable fashion show at Saratoga during the last ten days. Everything shown there told what can be done without inspiration or model from Paris. This designer presented some wonderful models made from black velvet. One, with a bodice that was loosely draped, had a skirt arranged so that it looked like a spiral. This effect was gained by the application of strips of black lace over white satin. The elbow length sleeves were also fashioned from the lace. Another interesting black velvet frock had caracol all the way from the knees to the bottom of the skirt. The elongated bodice on this gown was made of satin, with its sleeves of velvet.

Blue tripoline made an interesting frock which had a three tier skirt closely fitted and a loose bodice which parted here and there to show white satin foundation.

A black net dinner frock was made of black charmeuse. The skirt was out in long points, with a jet tassel at the end of each point. The net bodice was softly draped and the girdle was of jet, with ending tassels to match those used on the skirt.

One of the dresses in this collection was of soft black satin, beaded in dark blue. The waist was long and trimmed with a waistcoat effect both at front and back, making a novelty out of a new idea in simplicity.

An apricot colored satin gown for evening was veiled in brown net and trimmed with large circles of kolinsky fur. It was a happy combination of color. With this dress was worn a huge scarf of the tulle bandied with kolinsky.

The hats in this collection, as is the case with the hats of the moment in most other collections, were soft and crushable. Beaver and velvet were the favorite materials used, and there was a noticeable quantity of ostrich and other sorts of feathers used in the trimming. The tam-o-shanter was much in evidence, and very graceful it was, too, especially when it was black velvet, showing in some mysterious way white underneath the seams.

Gold Producers' Harvest Will Come When The War Ends

(Continued from Page 10)

want in accustomed plenty. What they really need is access to the best market for gold in the world. When the freedom of the seas is restored they can sell their gold to Germans for goods and services which will reduce the world's cost of living. That remedy will cure the complication of diseases from which the world is suffering, unless those of different economic and political theory shall succeed in persuading the world that it can have both a high scale of prices for the goods they sell, and cheap prices for the goods they buy. The better thought is that the world stands at the threshold of a new era in two respects, each the guarantee of the other.

The Kaiser vaunted that Germany had abolished international law, whereas in fact international law with a sanction dates from the invasion of Belgium. If international law is established on the basis of the common law of all peoples, including the Germans among themselves, then there is an end to the unbecoming cheapness for German goods, made from stolen materials and sold in unfair competition. German goods will not be too cheap, for they must include the cost of what goes into them. That is the meaning of this war for raw materials. They must be bought hereafter by everybody. That is the moral interpretation of Belgium's glorious vicarious sacrifice. When Germany sold its soul for profit, England redeemed its soul at the cost of millions of men and billions of pounds. France fought for the world as well as for itself during all these four years when the blood which has drenched her soil has been spent that American blood need not be shed on American soil.

For three years we coined billions of money out of the agony of our Allies, while we were making up our minds about the morality of the issue on which we wrided ourselves in being neutrals. If we are to retain a shred of honest pride it can be only by generosity toward those whose ideas of honest trade and profit are the same as ours, and by that justice which will fall hardly short of just severity toward the accomplices of the Kaiser. Every German who has contributed to the German debt is a partner in the Kaiser's blood-guiltiness and plot to take the goods of neighbors even by wholesale murder. Germany's least penalty should be that her national debt shall be a first mortgage to pay her fine under international law. Never was a debt floated for such objects before, according to the boasts

and confessions of Germans of highest degree. The German debt was created in such a manner that never can there be a juster apportionment between Government and citizens of the burden Germans must carry until they are readmitted to civilized intercourse.

Germany must sweat goods to repay the sweat of blood by others, and incidentally to give to gold producers of all lands their accustomed command over other goods. There is no need of gold reserves for that object. To that we have pledged all that we have and all that we are. Meanwhile bank reserves and profits to producers of anything are "postponed," in the word of our President. They are important in ordinary times, but they are mere baggage in war. The country is sympathetic to the cry of the gold producers, and their turn will come. But for the immediate present there are other fish to fry.

Cattle Queen

We hear of a profitable live stock transaction carried out this Spring by a Waukon young lady, Miss Lizzie Mitchell. Last week she sold to Len Miller of Ludlow township forty-seven head of 2-year-old cattle for which she received the sum of \$6,440. She purchased these cattle herself about three months ago and has had them on pasture since on the farm north of Waukon, owned by herself and her sister Julia. Our informant claims that Miss Mitchell cleaned up over \$2,000 on this deal, and we claim it entitles her to the title of cattle queen of Alamakee County. —Alamakee County Journal.

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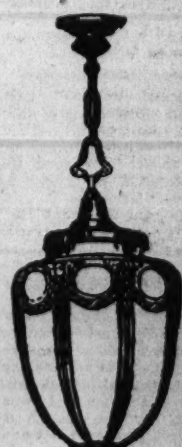
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Marshal Ferdinand Foch On The Art Of War

'The Battle, Far From Being A Total Of Distinct And Partial Results, Is The One Result Of Many Efforts, Some Successful, Others Apparent Failures Aiming At One Goal, The Decision Which Alone Wins'

Marshal Foch, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied armies, delivered a series of lectures on the art of war before the War College of France. These lectures have been translated by an officer of the French army. These lectures tell in simple words how the greatest modern battles are planned and fought. They tell how and why victorious generals often fight DEFENSIVE battles as preludes to OFFENSIVE DECISIVE battles; how reserves are placed and used until the supreme moment. Every soldier in this war and every civilian interested in war will want to read these articles by the man described by Marshal Joffre as the greatest strategist in Europe. We have already published several of them. Here is another:

The battle must never be considered like a drama that succeeds through careful staging, a plot cleverly carried out, or the characteristics of the persons represented. Nor is it the development of a maneuver, a methodical and successive employment of the various arms, having all proportionate shares in the ultimate result.

But the battle can be described in no such way. Far from being a total of distinct and partial results, it is the one result of many efforts, some of them successful, others apparent failures, aiming all at one goal: the decision which alone gives victory. Either there must be a successful ending or the whole effort has been wasted. "In war, as long as there remains something to be done, nothing is accomplished," said Frederick. Every move in the battle must therefore work to that end. And, inasmuch as there is direction, combination and results, it proves that logic rules the actions, with all its privileges and pitiless severity. There is a theory of the battle.

We shall therefore study that conclusion, victory, in itself, also the method of finding it, and we shall then have learnt the general principles which must inspire the decisions of the higher command, as well as the actions of every leader of whatever importance, so that the work on hand may be well carried out.

Destruction Main Object

Modern war, in order to reach its purpose, to impose one's will on the enemy, knows of but one means: the destruction of the opponent's organized forces.

That destruction is undertaken and prepared by battle, defeating the enemy, disorganising his command, his discipline, tactical unity, his troops as forces.

It is realised by pursuit, in which the victor, profiting by the moral superiority which victory gives him over the vanquished, cuts up finally troops that have become demoralised, dispersed, impossible to command, troops which are no longer troops.

Such was not the case with the engagements which we have studied in the preceding chapters, advance guard, rear guard or flank guard actions. All had only a limited purpose, determined in every case, preparing for the battle but not being the battle, although they all necessitated a considerable use of force. Some similar problem occurs in every engagement which arises from the service of protection. In every case the tactics to be practised depend on the particular characteristics of the aim in view, and of the time and place available.

Analysis Of Battle
Today we deal with the battle, the sole argument in war, sole object therefore of our strategic operations; and we wish to find out whether there are any tactics of conquest, and what they are.

Let us establish first that, in order to duly fulfill the double purpose of being the logical aim of strategic operations and the effective means of tactics, battle cannot be merely defensive.

Under that form it may, it is true, halt the enemy in his advance; it keeps him from attaining some immediate objective; but such results are purely negative. Never will it destroy the enemy or procure the conquest of the ground he occupies, which is the visible sign of victory; it is unable, therefore, to ever create victory.

A battle of this kind, purely defensive, does not, even if well conducted, make a victor and a vanquished. It is merely something to be decided again later.

Offensive Alone Effective

A purely defensive battle is like a duel in which one of the men does nothing but parry. He can never defeat his opponent, but, on the contrary, and in spite of the greatest possible skill, he is bound to be hit sooner or later.

Hence we find that the offensive form, whether it be immediate or as succeeding the defensive, can alone give results. It must consequently be always adopted at some stage or other.

Every defensive action, then, must end by an offensive blow or successful counter-attack if any result is to be gained. It is an elementary principle, if you wish, but respect of it has been frequent. It was not understood by the French armies of 1870, or they would not have pictured as victorious days like the 14th or 16th of August, 1870, and many others, which might have become victories but which certainly were not victories at the stage where they were left. The French had merely held their positions, which is not synonymous of victory, and even implies future defeat if no future offensive action be undertaken.

"To make war was always to attack." (Frederick).

Must Create Events

We must, always seek to create events, not merely to suffer them; we must first of all organise the attack, considering everything else of secondary importance and to be planned only in respect to the advantages which may result from it for the attack.

The necessity of the offensive form of battle having been admitted, is victory obtained from a number of conflicts of individuals or of small units? Will it come, rather, from an intelligent combination of forces?

Napoleon tells us that "two Mameluks could hold out against three Frenchmen; 100 Frenchmen did not fear 100 Mameluks; 300 could defeat an equal number, and 1,000 would beat 1,500; so great was the influence of tactics, of discipline and of proper movements."

Individual quality of the men is not sufficient, therefore, to create victory. Decisive as it is in single combat, it loses of its weight as numbers increase. If Napoleon had carried his explanation further, he would have reminded us that at the Battle of the Pyramids a handful of Frenchmen, commanded by himself, had defeated about thirty thousand of these valiant Orientals, individually superior to the French.

Influence Of Leadership

There must be, therefore, such a thing as wise tactics and intelligent battle formations, that is, a combination of forces by leadership. The influence of the leadership of the command, becomes considerable and decisive; it triumphs over individual quality when numbers increase.

Where shall we find the method whose existence is now evident? Will it consist in the number of enemies killed? Is it a question of doing more harm by having more guns and more rifles, or better guns and better rifles, than the enemy? Is superiority found merely in material advantages, or does it come from other causes? We must seek the answer in an analysis of the psychological phenomenon of battle.

"A hundred thousand men," says General Cardot, "leave ten thousand of their number on the ground and acknowledge defeat; they retreat before the victors, who have lost just as many men, if not more. Besides, neither know, when the retreat occurs, what their losses are or what the enemy's casualties may be." It is not, therefore, through the material factor of losses, and still less through any comparison of figures, a greater number of casualties, that they give in, renouncing the fight and abandoning to the opponent the ground in dispute.

Moral Main Factor

Ninety thousand defeated men withdraw before ninety thousand victorious men solely because they have had enough, and they have had enough because they no longer believe in victory, because they are demoralised and have no moral resistance left. Which leads Joseph de Maistre to say: "A battle lost is a battle one believes one has lost, for a battle is never lost materially." And if battles are lost morally they must also be won in the same way, so that we can add: "A battle won is a battle in which one refuses to acknowledge defeat."

De Brack, following Frederick, passes by an old castle in Silesia. Over the door is a coat of arms, two stags with locked horns, and for a motto: "The most obstinate wins." "That is the truest source of success!" exclaims the famous general.

Proofs and instances could be given indefinitely of that great importance of morale in war. Von der Goltz himself tells us that: "It is not so much a question of destroying

the enemy troops as of destroying their courage. Victory is yours as soon as you convince your opponent that his cause is lost." And again: "One defeats the enemy not by individual and complete annihilation, but by destroying his hopes of victory."

In order that our army be victorious its morale must be higher than that of the enemy, or it must obtain such superiority of morale from the higher command. To organise the battle we must, therefore, in order to break the enemy's morale, raise ours to the highest pitch.

The Will To Conquer

The will to conquer—such is the first condition of victory, consequently the first duty of every soldier; and it is also the supreme resolution with which the commander must fill the soul of his subordinates.

That necessitates, for an army that desires to conquer, the highest sort of command, and it necessitates in the man who undertakes to battle one important quality: the ability to command.

"It is not the Roman legions that conquered the Gauls, but Caesar. Not the soldiers of Carthage caused Rome to tremble, but Hannibal. It was not the Macedonian troops that penetrated as far as India, but Alexander. During seven years Prussia was defended against the three most powerful nations of Europe, not by Prussian soldiers, but by Frederick the Great."

Napoleon wrote these words, but he could have written more, and with still better cause, if he had included that wonderful period of history which he has completely filled with his own personality.

Glory Is Commander's

Great results in war are due to the commander, and it is justice that history couples with the names of famous generals victories that glorify them or defeats which dishonor their memory.

Again let me quote the words of

Scharnhorst at the time of Blücher's appointment to command the army of Silesia in 1813: "Is it not the manner in which the leaders carry out the task of command, of impressing their resolution in the hearts of others, that makes them warriors, far more than all other aptitudes or faculties which theory may expect of them?"

The facts soon confirm that opinion of Blücher, who is still considered in court circles as an imbecile and sickly old man, while by his influence in the country—he presents in the eyes of his countrymen the idea of patriotism—he has won universal confidence and popularity. He has, moreover, won the complete devotion of his men by the constant care he takes of their welfare, and he will be able to demand everything, undertake everything and obtain everything. By his considerable influence, this man, of no brilliancy but possessed of a determination which is never discouraged, will lead whole nations to victory.

Strong Mind Necessary

The necessity of such influence is easy to understand. On the field, when the time comes to make decisions, to incur responsibilities, to bear sacrifices, when initiative must be preserved everywhere, where can we find the men we need unless it be among those of unusual determination and unusual greed for responsibility?

"One little realises the strength of mind necessary to deliver, fully grasping its consequences, one of those battles from which depend the history of an army and of a country, the possession of a throne," says Napoleon. And: "by a strong mind we must not mean one that only knows strong emotions, but one which even the strongest emotions cannot sway."

Such a leader finds a way to increase the power of his forces, and he transforms the resources at his disposal, creating efficient subordinates and worthy troops, capabilities and devotions where, without the spark of impulsion from above, there would probably have been only banal mediocrity.

One Man Inadequate

This immense task of the commander can rarely be carried out, with the size of the present armies, by one man only. It requires a number

of men, with subordinates using their own initiative toward a unique purpose.

But battles are not fought without reason; "Battles of which one cannot say why they were fought, and with what purpose, are the usual resource of ignorance."

Yet history shows us many such battles, as around Metz in August, 1870, when we find an army fighting bravely when its chief did not desire victory.

The great events of history, the disasters which appear on some of its pages, such as the collapse of French power in 1870, are never

accidents. They can be traced to higher and general causes which are omissions of the most ordinary moral and intellectual truths. It is therefore necessary, if we wish to clearly understand war, that we recognise first its main principles.

How can an army efficiently command destroy the morale of the enemy? Into what actions is war, display of moral forces, translated?

Mental Impression

To answer that question we need only see how a mental impression is created.

"Everything," says Xenophon, "pleasant or terrible, causes us the

more pleasure or fear in proportion as we have least expected it. This is nowhere more evident than in war, where every surprise brings terror even to those who are most powerful."

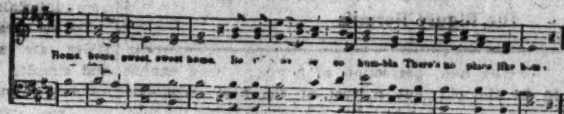
He says terror "the cold goddess Fear, but not the fear of a woman who runs away screaming. That one we can, and even must, consider as an impossibility, though it be not a quite unknown phenomenon, but that other and much more terrible fear which descends on the strongest

(Continued on Page 14)

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Marshal Ferdinand Foch On The Art Of War

(Continued from Page 12)

heart, chills it and persuades it that it is defeated." (J. de Maistre).

The way to destroy the enemy's morale, to show him that his cause is lost, is therefore surprise in every sense of the word, bringing into the struggle something "unexpected and terrible," which therefore has a great effect. It deprives the enemy of the power to reflect and, consequently, to discuss.

Some Possibilities

It may be some new engine of war, possessed of novel powers of destruction, but that cannot be created at will; ambushes and attacks in the rear are suitable to small-scale warfare, but impracticable in big operations where we must resort to the sudden appearance of a danger which the enemy has no time to avoid, or which he can only partly avoid. It may be the apparition of a destructive force greater than his own, necessitating a concentration of forces, and of overwhelming efforts, at a point where the enemy is in no position to parry instantaneously by a similar deployment of forces within an equal time.

To surprise is to crush at close range by numbers and within a limited time; otherwise the enemy surprised by greater numbers is enabled to meet the attack, to bring up his reserves, and the assaulting forces lose the advantage of surprise.

They lose it also if the surprise begins from afar, for the enemy can, thanks to the range of weapons and to their delaying powers, regain time to bring up his reserves.

Such are the conditions of numbers, of time and of space which must be observed in order to obtain the characteristics of surprise which are necessary for the destruction of the enemy's morale.

Superiority Of Maneuvering

Hence appears the superiority of maneuvering armies, alone capable of speed for:

Preparing an attack;
Beginning it at close range;
Carrying it through rapidly.

In the same manner we find the community of characteristics and effects realized in the flank attacks of our predecessors, in the oblique movements of Frederick or in the operations of Napoleon.

Under various forms we always find the same principle of surprise, seeking to produce on the enemy the same moral result, terror; creating in him, by the sudden appearance of something unexpected and overwhelming, the feeling of impotence, the assurance that he cannot win—that is, that he is beaten.

The Unexpected Blow

To destroy the enemy's morale is therefore the first principle we find; to destroy it through an unexpected blow of overwhelming force, such is the first consequence of that principle.

But that overwhelming and unexpected blow need not be struck at the whole enemy army. To defeat an opponent it is necessary to "simultaneously cut off his arms, his legs and his head while piercing his chest and stabbing him in the stomach." (General Cardot). In the same way, to overcome an army's flank, its center, any important part of the whole, will be sufficient for the result sought.

Army Thrives On Discipline

The army, moreover, is a delicate being which thrives only on discipline. Discipline is the main strength of armies, but it is also the prime necessity to their existence; discipline alone, thanks to hierarchic organization permitting the transmission and execution of orders, enables the commander to control any action.

To break the chain is, therefore, to transform the tactical units into disjointed human masses; it renders the execution of orders impossible, it destroys the will of the commander, it prevents all action. And to break the chain, it is enough to spread moral or material disorder, to upset the organization at one point of the whole.

All this brings us to the application of one overwhelming blow at one point, which Napoleon has put into words by saying that, in order to win, it is sufficient "to be the stronger at a given point and a given moment." He has proved it repeatedly by his leadership in battle.

made; Napoleon obtains that effort from the mass, from masses; and to assure the effect, he disposes these masses in column.

War Seeks Surprises

War is like the other human activities. In the presence of new difficulties, of ever greater obstacles, it returns to its origin, to its primary nature, all of violence. It seeks there the means of better surprising in order the better to crush, to destroy the enemy's morale. Along these lines Napoleon increases continuously the simplicity, the brutality, the vigor of his attacks.

Decisive attack, such is the supreme argument of modern battle, struggle of nations fighting for their existence, their independence or objects less worthy: fighting in any case with all their resources, with all their passions, masses of men and of passions which must therefore be crushed.

The Battle In Line

To this battle of maneuver characterized by one supreme effort, the decisive attack producing surprise, there has often been opposed the battle in line, in which the engagement is general, and in which the commander relies on some favorable circumstance or happy inspiration, which generally does not appear, for the choice of time and place of his action. He may even depend for this on his subordinates, who in turn depend on their subordinates, so that finally the battle is won or lost by the rank and file.

History records several successes from the employment of this method. It is not surprising that, particularly in an army like ours where the native qualities of the race cause in all ranks treasures of initiative, of merit, of spontaneity, one should see success result from the natural employment of these qualities rather than from efficient leadership of the higher command.

In very lottery there are fortunate men who win a prize, yet no sensible person depends on lotteries as a means to fortune. Certain causes independent of our will, including chance and happy initiative, sometimes determine events, but they cannot be depended on, and still less be used as the basis for action.

A Constant Wearing Down

If we analyze that battle in line, what do we find?

The engagement is general, and needs to be supported everywhere; forces being used up, they are renewed, replaced or increased. The result is a constant wearing down, against which one struggles until the result is obtained from one or more lucky actions of the troops, subaltern leaders or soldiers, always from some source of secondary importance which can only employ a part of the resources available.

The total is made up of a series of more or less similar minor battles, out of the control of the higher command.

It is an inferior form of battle; the battle of maneuvers, depending on the leadership of the Commander in Chief, on judicious and combined use of resources at hand, on the value of all these resources, true economy of forces aiming at the concentration of efforts and of masses on one chosen point. Till the last it remains a single combination of combats differing in their intensity, but all aimed in one direction for the purpose of accomplishing one final result: the foreseen, determined and sudden action of masses employing surprise.

Weakness Of Method

The weakness of the battle in line lies in the fact that it is an attack which develops everywhere with equal force, resulting in uniform pressure on an enemy who opposes a resistance equally uniform, but of superior value because he disposes of special advantages, cover, fields of fire, etc., which the attacker does not possess to the same extent.

But if we can perceive the weak point in the enemy structure, or a point of little resistance, the equilibrium is broken, the mass rushes through the breach, and the obstacle is carried. If we seek the weak point, or if we create one by our blows on a part of the enemy's line, we attain the same result.

Mechanics and psychology lead us both to the battle of maneuvers. One recommends the application at one point of superior forces, the other urges the apparition of a danger of an attack which cannot be parried. Both, therefore, mean decisive attack.

Such an attack is necessary because without it nothing is accom-

How The Chinese Of New York Support Liberty Loan



The above picture shows the enthusiasm displayed by Chinese in New York City during the third Liberty Loan campaign. Booths were erected in various sections of New York's Chinatown and Chinese men and women received subscriptions.

plished, and we can depend only on luck. It is sufficient because it brings the desired result.

Theory vs. Practice

Theoretically, a battle begun is an attack determined to succeed.

Theoretically, also, to be stronger on a given point at a given time, we must apply all the forces simultaneously on that point, and in an unexpected manner.

When we pass to practice, we shall find that this necessity entails others; the principles of protection will appear again, and "compel sacrifices, absorb forces."

To direct the attack, to guard it against the enemy, to prevent that enemy from carrying out a similar maneuver, we shall have to undertake and carry through many minor engagements, each one having some special purpose. Nevertheless, the decisive attack is the keystone of the battle, and all the other combats must only be considered and organized in the measure in which they facilitate and assure the development of the decisive attack characterized by mass, by surprise and by speed, for which we must consequently reserve the greatest possible number of forces and of troops with which to maneuver.

Hence economy of forces, meaning their distribution and employment in battle.

Results Not Only Variance

The difference between the battle of maneuvers and the battle in line does not consist merely in the difference of results: results planned and sought in the one case by a decisive attack; results hoped for in the other case from some happy occurrence on one or several unknown points of the front. There is also a complete difference of leadership, of execution, of economy of forces.

That has to be pointed out, because though we theoretically abandon the battle in line, we actually return to it if we have not in advance organized our combination with a plan of battle which aims above all at decisive attack.

In the battle in line, tactics merely consist in overcoming hostile resistance by a slow and progressive wear of the enemy's resources; for that purpose, the fight is kept up

and carefully preserved to execute the only action from which any decisive result is expected; the final attack. The reserve is meanwhile husbanded with the utmost caution, in order that the tool may be as strong, the blow as violent, as possible.

Finally, it is thrust into the struggle boldly, with a firm determination to carry a chosen point. Employed for that purpose as a mass, in an action surpassing in energy and violence all the other stages of the battle, it has but one objective.

According to Napoleon, there was no general reserve as such. He had troops reserved, but for the purpose of maneuvering and of attacking with more energy than the others.

Dogma Held Sacred

"One often speaks of the use and necessity of strong reserves. The dogma is closely connected with the theory of progressive consumption of forces; it is considered a sacred dogma. But every reserve represents a dead force. . . . One can imagine a case where it would be wiser to have no reserve; that is where the enemy's force would be precisely known and when he was already fully deployed." (Von der Goltz).

The difference in employment of the reserves is so great between the two kinds of battle that the other differences are sometimes forgotten.

The battle in line is a principle of the French army of 1870, or rather the absence of principle as to the conduct of the battle. It is a case of every one for himself, defeat being always officially due to the arrival of strong reinforcements on the German line; but these reinforcements were precisely troops reserved and brought in numbers to that point to create the demoralization by which armies are destroyed.

This wording of our official reports shows also that if these fresh troops had come to us, it is only as reinforcements that they would have been used for distribution all along the line and not as a means to an action of which nobody thought.

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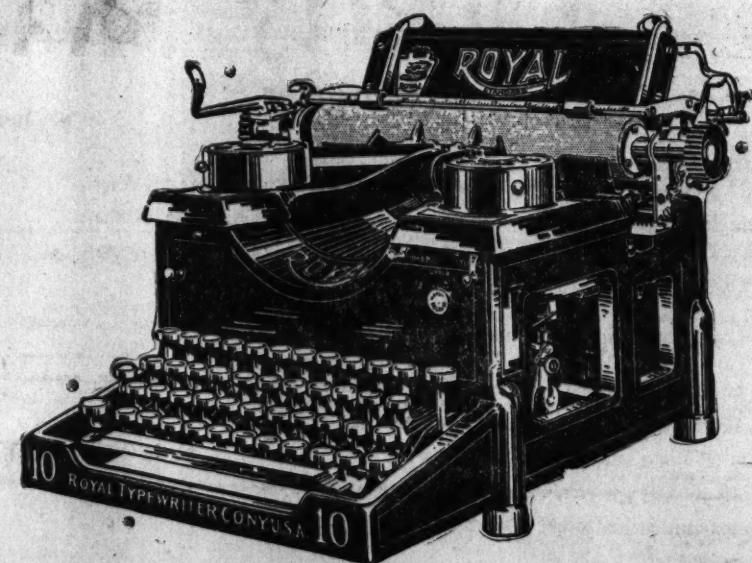
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Dr. C. W. Elliot Says Manual
Training Should Be Part Of
Every School Program

DRAWS LESSONS FROM WAR

**Demands Of Army and Navy
And Of Industries Of Nation
Should Be Met**

New York, August 19.—Every school program in the United States should provide at once for the acquisition by every pupil of some kind of ocular and manual skill, is the conclusion of Charles W. Elliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, in a pamphlet entitled "Certain Defects in American Education," just issued by the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior.

"There is no such general provision or expectation now, but the lesson which the war so plainly teaches must not be lost on any of the authorities that control or influence the programs of elementary and secondary schools," Dr. Elliot continued.

"The demands of the army and navy illustrate this need, but the demands of the industries of the country are not less urgent. It is not to be expected or desired that all pupils should acquire the same sort of skill. On the contrary, variety among the pupils is highly desirable, but it is indispensable that every pupil should acquire some skill.

"Every child, whether boy or girl, should learn mechanical drawing and the elements of free hand drawing. Every girl should learn to sew and cook, and every boy should learn, when he is strong enough, to use the tools of the carpenter, the mason and the plumber. Every child should study the elements of chemistry, physics, and biology in an experimental and concrete manner, partly for the reasoning of these sciences, of course, but also for the training of the senses which comes through proper study of them."

Dr. Elliot attacks his subjects from the viewpoint of physical defects and mental defects. Under the former are classed defects in school children and drafted men, bad diet, no systematic physical training, infant mortality, tuberculosis, alcoholism. Under mental defects are placed illiteracy, no manual skill, little training for the senses and no habitual accuracy of observation or statement. Following the outline of each defect Dr. Elliot sketched the remedy.

Regarding physical defects in school children and drafted men, Dr. Elliot said:

"The sporadic medical inspections of school children and the medical examinations of young men drafted for the National Army have revealed in children and in young men between 21 and 31 a large percentage of serious bodily defects, which in many cases impair the capacity of the children to work efficiently in school and of the young men to serve satisfactorily in the army or navy."

"The percentage of defective bodies in both school children and young men drafted for military and naval service has surprised and mortified the American public. It is some consolation that many of the defects and disorders in the school children are remediable, but thus far the organization and enforcement of remedial processes are by no means sufficiently general to cope with the existing evil. Most of the attempts at remedy are municipal only. The Nation and the States have not yet attacked the grave problem in earnest."

This is the remedy advanced by Dr. Elliot:

"The remedies for the large percentage of abnormal and diseased school children and young men of the draft age are, of course, medical, including all the agencies grouped under the head of preventive medicine and public health. The medical examiner, the school nurse, and the district nurse should be regular members of every school system in the country, rural as well as urban, and their work should go on incessantly, not for a few days out of the year, but all through the year. The first duty of these permanent officials should be the detection of defects and diseases, but their principal function should be following up the children to their homes and instructing their parents as to remedial action. Since it will not be possible to obtain permanent improvement in society, as a whole, in respect to the bodily defects of children and adolescents until the whole community has been enlightened in regard to nutrition, housing, community cleanliness, and the medical means of controlling epidemics, this medical instruction, to be given through physicians and nurses employed at public expense, is the most legitimate kind of public in-

Duke Of Connaught Decorating British Hero



This British official photograph shows the Duke of Connaught, former Governor-General of Canada, citing a British Tommy who has been awarded the war cross for gallantry in action.

struction in a democracy become heterogeneous.

"The expenditure involved is necessary to the accomplishment of an indispensable reform. The beginning should be made at once, and the national, State, and municipal governments should take part in the work."

Under "bad diet," Dr. Elliot says that the studies of the American and European food supplies, which the war has forced on all the nations involved, have brought into clear relief the fact that the diet of the American people as a whole has been extremely wasteful and badly selected as regards its chemical constituents. His remedy would be to add to the program of every school in the country so much instruction in chemistry, physics and biology as is necessary, first, to the comprehension by every pupil of the different elements which make up a complete diet for infant, child and adult, and secondly, to the mastery by both sexes of the process of cooking and serving food in wholesome ways.

There has been no universal physical training for the children and youth of the country on judicious program everywhere enforced, Dr.

Elliot continued. Both the elementary and the secondary schools have neglected this important element in the training of children, he said. His remedy is to obtain for every child in the country a complete course of physical training, which he declares to be a great national object in war times and peace times alike, and part of the expense of the course should be borne by the National Government.

The remedy for the high percentage of illiteracy in this country, according to Dr. Elliot, is to be found in an increased interest of the State Governments and the National Government in public education. He says that it appears that it is not safe to leave to the local authorities of cities, towns, and counties exclusive charge of the elementary and secondary schools.

WRENS WAACS, AND SALUTE

Women In British Naval Service Not
Required To Notice Officers
London, July 5.—The ever-occurring saluting problem has been brought to the British Navy in rather per-

plexing form by the growing activities of the Women's Royal Naval Service. Senior officers in the service desired to be saluted by those of lower rank, male or female; the majority of the girl "privates" want to salute some one, but who, when, and how have not been definitely fixed even in official orders.

In fact, most of the confusion is attributed to recent official orders. It reads that "Officers and women of the W. R. N. S., (commonly called Wrens,) will not salute their superior officers (male or female). When addressed by their superior officers they are, however, to stand at attention, and suitable respect is always to be paid such superior officers on all occasions."

"A very great deal depends on that word 'suitable,'" said a Wren private when she first read the order. Before the war she had been accustomed to every luxury, but she takes her work very seriously and considers her command a unit rather than several individuals. "The question naturally arises as to what might be considered 'suitable' respect toward an officer who might have been unanimously

voted 'catty' by the girls," she continued.

"There is too much opportunity for display of individualism."

But the paragraph affecting the men is causing more confusion. It reads:

"Officers and men of other royal naval services will salute officers of the W. R. N. S. who, by their badges of rank, are their seniors, when they meet or pass them in a similar manner to officers of the Royal Navy. Officers of the W. R. N. S. will acknowledge such salutes by bowing."

Sailors have been heard to ask why they should salute a Wren officer when the Wren privates are not required to do the same. Then a long-standing order in the British Navy requires a sailor to salute any one "having the general appearance of an officer," promulgated so that an officer might command respect even though he happened to be in civilian dress.

A commentator on the situation remarks that taking into consideration the old and the new orders and granting generous allowances for honest mistakes a Wren and a sailor may salute each other in about any

manner that the occasion might appeal to them to require.

"The Waacs," as the members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps are called, are said to salute their officers in camps and offices, and in France the practice is carried out among them in public as well. The girls do not use the full arm sweep as in the army, but merely raise the

hand to the hat. They never salute officers of the army or navy; it appears, nor do the women officers receive salutes from service men.

Despite their military uniform and bearing, officers of the women's organizations are expected, if presented to the King or Queen, to courtesy in the old-fashioned way of their grandmothers.



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Tebong	Tls. 11 B.
Ulobi	Tls. 31
Ziangbe	Tls. 41
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 250 B.
Cully Dairy	Tls. 101
Shai Elec. and Ash	Tls. 62 B.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 23 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 701
Shai Telephone	Tls. 701
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 160

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, September 28, 1915.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Kangyik Cotton Tls. 16.75 Dec.
Langkats Tls. 16.75 cash
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf
Tls. 115.00

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 28, 1915.
Money and Bullion
Sovereigns: buying rate,

@ 5/6 = Tls. 3.64
@ exch. 73.8 = Mex. \$4.93

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 131 = Tls. 76.33

@ 73.8 = Mex. \$103.42

Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.575

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 266

Copper Cash per tael 1805

Native Interest Tls. .22

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 493d.

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Ex. Paris on London Fr. 26.08

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$4.763

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 5/6

India Demand 5/4

Paris T.T. 7281

New York Demand 711

New York Demand 131

Hongkong T.T. 68

Japan T.T. 413

Batavia T.T. 275

Singapore T.T. 428

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m/a. Ctd. 4/8

London 4 m/a. Docy. 4/8

London 6 m/a. Ctd. 4/8

London 6 m/a. Docy. 4/8

Paris o/d. 1324

New York 4 m/a. Docy. 135

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate for

Roubles

Roubles 1,520 = Tls. 100

Roubles 100 = Mex. \$9.00

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE

EX. Tls. 5/6 @ 5/01

" 1 @ 6851

" 0.75 @ 1191

" 1 @ 45

" 1 @ 15

" 1 @

" 1 @ 1.50

Silk Report

Messrs. William Little and Co., in their Silk Report for the week ending September 27, write as follows:

White Silk.—The market continues dull with nothing doing.

Tussah Silatures 5 coc.—Have obtained Tls. 15 advance from bottom price. Best grades closing at Tls. 215 av., at which price market closes quiet, but steady.

Tussah Natives.—Ex. 1, Tls. 187 1/2, 177 1/2.

Share Report

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., in their Share Report for week ending September 26, write as follows:

The September Settlement takes place on Monday, the 30th inst. A fair amount of business has been done in Docks, Wharves, Cottons and Langkats. Docks closed rather weaker with sellers at Tls. 151 cash, sales being reported for Dec. at Tls. 155, S. and H. Wharves are on offer at Tls. 118 with a weaker tendency.

Cottons generally speaking are quieter, with sales in some cases at lower rates than last week. Shanghai Lands have changed hands at Tls. 66 and are in demand at that figure. Langkats closed with buyers at Tls. 16 1/2 and sellers at Tls. 17. Rubbers continue very dull and neglected.

Loans can be arranged upon approved security.

Capital Yen 10,000,000.00
Registered in The Ministry of Finance, Peking.

Foreign Exchange business will not be transacted till further notice on account of the late arrival of some of the staff.

Telephone, Central 1941. 41 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

1915

Hongkong Share Report

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor in their weekly share report dated Hongkong, September 20, write as follows:

Owing to the proximity of the September settlement both our local market and Shanghai have experienced a dull week, and the volume of business passing is quite small. Rates, however, have not suffered and the market appears to be merely marking time.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have been down to a fair extent at \$590. Marine Insurance.—Cantons at \$380, North China at Tls. 125 and Unions at \$900 are quiet with nothing doing.

Fire Insurance.—China Fires at \$150 and Hongkong Fires at \$380 have come to business at quotations.

Shipping.—Douglases have buyers at \$86 and Steamboats at \$123. Star Ferries could be placed at \$24 1/2. Deferred Indos have been dealt in at various rates between \$146 and \$148. Shells are wanted at 107/8.

Refineries.—China Sugars have been marked up to \$88 and malabons have buyers at \$35.

Oils and Mining.—Raub continues to offer at \$24.00. Urals at 27/6, Tromons at \$6/-, Kailans at 47/- and Langkats at Tls. 15 1/2 all have buyers at quotations.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are a steady market at \$95. Hongkong Docks have been dealt in as high as \$157 1/2 for cash and \$161 December.

Shanghai Docks have fallen away to a cash rate of Tls. 149 with Tls. 157 done for December.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals continue to offer at \$100. Hotels are quoted \$93 and Lande have come to business at \$98.

Landmowys have changed hands at \$7.50 and Kowloon Lands at \$32. West Points are wanted at \$11.

Cotton Mills.—The following are the latest quotations from Shanghai: Kwong Tls. 220. Shanghai Cottons Tls. 168. Kangyiks Tls. 17. Yangtzeopos Tls. 8. Oriental Tls. 61.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric at \$64 and China Lights at \$60 could probably be placed at \$60. Quoted rates. Hongkong Trams have buyers at \$7 after small business at the rate.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneo are wanted at \$10. Dairy Farms (new) have come to business at \$27 1/2. Hopes continue in demand at \$39 1/2. Providents changed hands at \$7.50.

Comments have been done to a fair extent at rates between \$8 and \$8.50 for cash with \$8.35 and \$8.40 done for October and December respectively.

Powells could be placed at \$9 and Waterboats have been dealt in at \$12. Exchange.—The Demand rate on London is 5/8 1/2 and the T.T. selling rate is 67.

Provision Prices
In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Hongkong dollar costs at Hongkong market as compiled on September 24, 1915.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20

Pork per lb. 15-20

Veal per lb. 20-25

Fish

Bream per lb. 20-25

Cod per lb. 20-25

Mackerel per lb. 20-25

Pomfret per lb. 20-25

Salmon per lb. 20-25

Snail per lb. 20-25

Whitebait per lb. 20-25

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer each none

Duck per doz. 48-70

Eggs per doz. 15-17

Fowl per lb. 15-20

Geese each 60-81.00

Hare none

Partridge none

Pheasant none

Pigeons none

Plover none

Quail none

Snake none

Turkey none

Wild Duck none

Wild Pigeon none

Woodcock none

Wild Geese none

Fruit

Apricots per lb. none

Apples per lb. 8-15

Bananas per lb. 7-8

Cherries per lb. none

Chestnuts per lb. 15-18

Figs per doz. 6-10

Grapes per lb. 16-20

Lemons each none

Lichies per lb. none

Mangoes each none

Mongosteens per doz. none

Oranges each 2-3

Peaches per lb. none

Pears 10-16

Perseimmons 8-16

Peaches 8-16

Plums none

Pumpkins 15-18

Pineapples none

Strawberries none

Valuets 13-14

Vegetables

Artichokes each none

Asparagus per doz. 20-30

French Beans per lb. 8-10

Broad Beans 8-10

Broomcorn per bunch 2-3

Bamboo Shoots per lb. none

Cabbages each 2-3

Carrots 2-3

Cauliflower 2-3

Chicory per bunch 2-3

Egg Plant per lb. 4-5

Green Corn each 1-3

Leeks per bunch 2-3

Mushrooms per lb. none

Onions 2-3

Peas per bunch 2-3

Radishes per bunch 1.50-1.80

Peas per bunch 1-2

Spinach per lb. 4-5

Tomatoes 8-10

Turnips per bunch 2-3

Grain and Flour

Flour American per 50 lbs. \$5.50

Flour Australian \$4.80

Flour Shanghai \$3.45

Rice per 300 lbs. \$7.00

Milk

Foreign dairies per bottle 30

Chinese dairies 17

Barley per 114 lbs. \$2.25

Bran \$1.90

Home Oats per ton Tls. 18.00

Stove Oats per ton Tls. 21.15

Firewood per 50 bundles \$1.90

Lard \$1.90-2.00

Per 100 articles \$1.90-2.00

F. J. W. Melville, Chief Inspector.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits: For 3 months at 3 per cent. For 6 months at 4 per cent. For 12 months at 5 per cent. On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

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 William Lee Howard, M.D.
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 William Lee Howard, M.D.
 "How to Rest," by William
 Lee Howard, M.D.
 "Bathing for Health"
 by Edwin F. Bowers, M.D.
 "Alcohol: Its Influence on
 Mind and Body," by Edwin F.
 Bowers, M.D.
 "Think Right for Health and
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Miss. A. Gauhman

20 Nanking Road,
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Change of Address

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 bell has resigned the Surveyorship
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 of Shipping for Shanghai and Dis-
 trict and from the 10th day of
 September, 1918, Mr. Chas. H.
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Peking Union Medical College
Premedical School

Announcements for the Aca-
 demic Year 1918-19.

Curriculum: The Premedical School
 offers a three year course in the
 fundamental subjects which are pre-
 requisite to the study of medicine.
 The curriculum includes courses in
 mathematics, physics, chemistry,
 biology, English, Chinese and Ger-
 man. The work in the second and
 third years is of the grade required
 in the first two years of the best
 American Universities. Student who
 completes the work of the Pre-
 medical School satisfactorily will
 be admitted to the first year of the
 Medical School without examination.
 Medium of Instruction: All courses
 except those in Chinese language
 and literature are conducted in
 English.

Entrance Requirements: Admission
 to the Premedical School is by ex-
 amination. To be eligible for the
 entrance examinations, a candi-
 date must be a graduate of an
 approved Middle School, and must
 possess a good working knowl-
 edge of English, both oral and
 written.

Advanced Standing: Admission with
 advanced standing will be granted
 to candidates who present suitable
 credentials showing the comple-
 tion of one or more years of work
 of collegiate grade and who pass
 satisfactory examinations in the
 subjects for which credit is desired.

Examinations: Examinations for
 entrance and for advanced stand-
 ing will be held at Peking, Shang-
 hai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and
 August 27 to 31, 1918.

Calendar: The first semester opens
 Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and
 closes January 31, 1919. The
 second semester opens February
 11, 1919 and closes June 30, 1919.

The work of the Medical School
 will open in September, 1919.
 Applications for admission to
 the entrance examinations and
 requests for further information
 should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School,
 Peking Union Medical College,
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"THE SECRET OF THE SUBMARINE"

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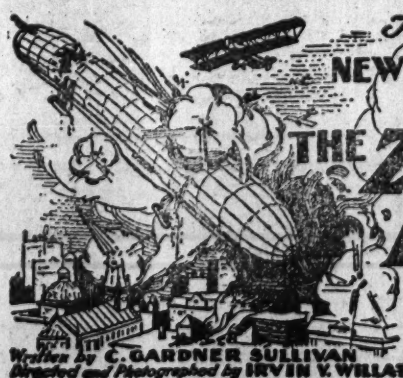
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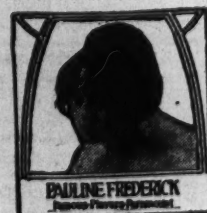
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PAULINE FREDERICK

IN

"THE SLAVE MARKET"



GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 29	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 1	—	Vancouver	Shanley Dollar	Br. R.D. Co.	
Oct. 1	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br. R.D. Co.	
Oct. 6	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Oct. 11	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
Oct. 12	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 26	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap. O.R.K.	
Oct. 27	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct. 28	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Nov. 3	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Nov. 15	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Nov. 21	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 28	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct. 1	—	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 4	—	Nagasaki	Shimabara	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 5	—	Mori, Kobe and Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 12	—	Mori, Kobe and Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 14	—	Nagasaki, Kobe and Yama	Tateyama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 15	—	Kobe	Shidokawa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 16	—	Nagasaki, Kobe and Yama	Saibu Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 19	—	Mori, Kobe and Osaka	Omura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 19	—	Mori, Kobe and Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	Port Said	Towa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
—	London, etc.	Kitano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
—	London, etc.	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
—	Marseilles	Taisoku Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept. 29	—	Hongkong	Chiyeun	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 29	—	D.L. S'w, H'kong & C'ten	Taiyang	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Sept. 29	—	Swatow and Hongkong	Tingchow	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 29	—	Swatow	Singao	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 29	—	Amoy and Swatow	Tamsui	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 30	—	Ningpo	Chikung	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 30	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chl. N.S.E. Co.	
Sept. 30	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	
Oct. 1	—	Hongkong	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.		
Oct. 1	—	Ningpo	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 1	—	D.L. Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 3	—	D.L. Hongkong and Canton	Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 6	—	Hongkong			

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept. 29	—	W'w, Chefoo & T'ien	Koonshing	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Sept. 29	—	W'w, Chefoo & T'ien	Shengking	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 1	—	W'w, Chefoo & T'ien	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 1	—	Chefoo and Tientsin	Taihuin	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct. 4	—	Vladivostok	Shimabara	Rus. R.V.F.	
Oct. 5	—	W'w, Chefoo & T'ien	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept. 29	—	Wuhu	Paoing	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 29	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kwellee	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 29	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 29	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 29	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct. 1	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sungyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 1	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luoyi	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 1	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
Oct. 2	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 4	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.	

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 28	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 28	—	Poochow	Haean	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 28	—	Hongkong	Chiyeun	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 28	—	Swatow	Singao	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 28	—	Swatow	Paoing	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 28	—	Hankow	Kiangwah	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 28	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Arshia Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Sept. 28	—	Mori, Kobe & Osaka	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 28	—	Hongkong and Manila	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 28	—	noon Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsin Ningshao	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 28	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 28	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 28	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kwellee, Capt. J. Smith, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain A. Torrie, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, September 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Captain John McArthur, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Monday, September 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Fraser, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Suiyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Tuesday, October 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str.

Loongwo, tons 3,225, Capt. Fineloon, will leave on Tuesday, October 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, October 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on Friday, October 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yinchow, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, Sept. 29, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Steamer Chiyeun, Captain W. R. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tamsui, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on Monday, September 30, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Singan, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on Monday, September 30, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, September 30, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, October 1, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, October 3, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imal, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Thursday, Oct. 3, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chikugo Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Tuesday, October 15, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, Sept. 29, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHEFOO AND TIEN-TSIN.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. Westerland, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 1, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, October 5, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN AND DAIREN.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Wednesday, October 9, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, VANCOUVER CALLING AT VICTORIA & C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKO-KAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKO-HAMA.—The O.S.K. Steamer Manila Maru, Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Friday, October 29, through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle, Tacoma and Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Vancouver. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs' jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc. Sept. 2
Kawachi Maru
Sado Maru
Inaba Maru
For Liverpool, etc. Sept. 23
Arestes
For San Francisco Sept. 3
Siberia Maru
China
Tenyo Maru
Solomonia
For Seattle Sept. 15
Pushimi Maru
For Tacoma: Sept. 15
Africa Maru
Arabia Maru
For Vancouver Sept. 28
Empress of Japan
Bessey Dollar
Key West
For Marseilles Sept. 26
Fukura Maru
For Port Said: Sept. 9
Sphinx
For Italy, etc. Sept. 12
Roma
Tel. Address: SHOSHEN, SHANGHAI.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.
The I.-C. s.s. Kiangsing left Tientsin for Tientsin and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The R.M.S. Monteagle with mails left Kobe for Shanghai on Thursday at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

The H.O. s.s. Tehshing will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The I.-C. s.s. Suifu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Taifu Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima Maru (Pacific Line) arrived at the Lower Buoy last afternoon and sails for Seattle via Japan Ports this morning.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Miss E. M. Varley and Mr. Shepard.
Per C.N. s.s. Tamsui from Swatow: Mrs. K. Hulst.

Per C.M. s.s. Haean from Foochow: Messrs. Albert W. Pontius and W. M. S. Brand.

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang from Hongkong: Mr. & Mrs. Greenberg and infant, Miss Greenberg, Mr. & Mrs. Pigeon and 2 children, Messrs. P. Hinkhouse and L. Malon.

Per C.N. s.s. Wuchang from River Ports: Mr. J. Thomas.
Per C.N. s.s. Singan from Swatow: Mr. Wohen.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungting from River Ports: Messrs. J. W. Corkery, G. V. Queck and R. G. Murdoch.
Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from River Ports: Mr. and Mrs. Penny.

Sicawei Weather Report

27.—Cloudy but rather fine weather at the mouth of the Yangtze. Moderate and variable breezes on the coast. The barometers have moderately fallen on the continent. A typhoon is slowly progressing westwards between the Carolines and the Philippines.

28.—Misty, damp, gloomy weather with falling barometer and southerly breezes in our regions.
Saturday, September 28, 1918.

WEATHER 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

Bar. at Centg., mm. 762.88 765.05
Bar. at Centg., inches. 30.04 30.08
Variation for mm 24h 11.43 11.69
Variation for mm 12h 11.73 11.94
Wind—Direction NNE NNE
Wind—Kilom per hour 2 3
Wind—Miles 1.2 1.3
Temperature—Cen ... 13.9 21.3
Temperature—Fah ... 57.0 70.4
Humidity co. 93 68
Nebulosity 5-10 7 8
Rainfall mm — —
Rainfall inches — —

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 28	—	Hongkong	Chiyeun	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 28	—	Japan	Fukuokuju M.	Jap. S. Shokai
Sept. 5	—	Glasgow	Idomenus	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 8	—	Japan	Maynet	Jap. S. Shokai
Sept. 12	—	Tsingtao	Taiho No. 3.	Jap. S. Shokai
Sept. 16	—	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Sept. 16	—	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 24	—	Japan	Maoka Maru	Jap. S.S.
Sept. 24	—	Japan	Shinyo Maru	Jap. S.S.
Sept. 25	—	Cruise	Pacific	Dan. G-N Tel. Co.
Sept. 25	—	Hongkong	Dakoku M. 2	Jap. Am.
Sept. 25	—	Chefoo	Nopie	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 26	—	Tsingtao	Yinchow	Br. J.M. & Co.
Sept. 26	—	Hankow	Koonshing	Jap. S.M.R.
Sept. 26	—	Hankow	Yekishin Maru	Am. Socony.
Sept. 26	—	Hankow	Melford	Am. Socony.
Sept. 26	—	Hankow	Wooling Maru	Jap. Am.
Sept. 26	—	Cruise	Meian	Chl. Customs
Sept. 27	—	Hongkong	Lubing	Am. Socony.
Sept. 27	—	Hankow	Taiyang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Sept. 27	—	Hankow	Kwellee	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 27	—	Tientsin	Shengking	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 27	—	Chefoo	Feiching	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 27	—	Cruise	Pingching	Chl. Customs

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Rating	Tons	Gun	Man	Commander
WTW	Oct. 27	Y'tse	Nightingale	Br. g-b					
BNB	—	—	Kinsha	Br. g-b					
T.P.	—	—	Quinos	Am. g-b					
—	—	—	Samar	Am. g-b					
—	—	—	Snipe	Br. g-b					
O.D.W.	—	—	Widgeon	Br. g-b					
PAOBI	Sept. 10	Cruise	—	Br. g-b					
PAOBI	—	—	Woodlark	Br. g-b					

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For Genoa			
AMERICAN LINE			
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Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.			
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.		arr.	leave.
"ARABIA MARU" (13,000 tons)	Capt. S. Nagata,	Sept. 27	Sept. 28
"MANILA MARU" (13,000 tons)	Capt. N. Kobayashi,	Oct. 25	Oct. 26
For Hongkong			
"CHICAGO MARU" (13,000 tons)	Capt. T. Saito,	Oct. 14	Oct. 15
CHINA COASTING LINE			
For Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen			
KOHOKU MARU (2,610 tons)	Capt. S. Ohba,	Oct. 6	Oct. 9
For Foochow, Keelung, (Formosa) and Takao			
KEELUNG MARU (1,560 tons)	Capt. Y. Fukami,	Oct. 1	Oct. 3
The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.			
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M. SHIMAMURA.		OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	
Manager.		Union Building, 4 The Bund	
Tel. Address: SHOSHEN, SHANGHAI.		Taish. Central 4224 and 4225	

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KITANO MARU	16,000

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma	Oct. 28
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekina	Nov. 18

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi	Oct. 1
WATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi	Oct. 8
RAISHU MARU	4,000	Capt. T. Oishi	Oct. 15

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	Oct. 5
OMI MARU	7,500	Capt. M. Machida	Oct. 6
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida	Oct. 12
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. P. Saito	Oct. 19

FOR JAPAN

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. F. Yamazaki	Oct. 14
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KORE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu	Oct. 18
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FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000		Oct. 6
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tazawa	Dec. 4

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000		Oct. 24
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Nov. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia, (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

WANGO MARU	14,000		Oct. 16
NIKKO MARU	10,000		Nov. 20
AKI MARU	12,500		

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korea ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

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Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

FRENCH SEAMEN'S UNION
WILL BOYCOTT GERMANS

Pass Resolutions For After-War Action Similar To British Sailors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Havre, September 28.—The French Seamen's Union has unanimously decided to boycott Germany after the war in a similar manner to the resolution passed by the British Seamen's and Firemen's Union.Germans Dislodged
On Front of 40 Miles(Continued from Page 1)
a moment on the horizon and then an ammunition dump went up. The air throbbed with the continuous roll of guns.

One night cannonade, however, is very like another. The most interesting feature of this one was the unexpected feebleness of the enemy's reaction, which caused little loss to the troops moving up to the attack. Shortly before dawn the roar of the guns rose to a hurricane in preparation for the assault, which was launched at daylight.

The advanced zone, where the enemy is not retreating strongly, was quickly penetrated on almost the whole front.

Strong Fortresses Fall

In the first hours of the battle some of the most important fortresses of the fortress which the Germans have dug had fallen. By 10 o'clock Servon, on the edge of the Argonne, which the Germans had held for four years, had been taken and our troops had pushed on from Main de Massiges, capturing several points of importance. They occupied the formidable mass of Butte du Mesnil, 650 feet high, which forms the southwestern pillar of the Tabora position, around which waves of French infantry vainly washed in September, 1916, and which, until this morning, projected into our front like a cliff into the sea.

On the left the French are assaulting an immensely strong line styled the Ligne des Buttes, from Butte de Souain to Butte de Tabora. The fighting here is necessarily very heavy but as I was leaving headquarters near arrived of the capture of Navarin Farm, on the very flank of Butte de Souain, which is therefore in danger of being turned. With it the Ligne des Buttes must fall.

On the extreme right, in the Argonne, the American divisions attacking in liaison with General Gouraud's Army advanced a mile beyond Vauquois, which has resisted so many attacks, and into Malancourt Wood, on the edge of the Verdun field.

Dislodged On 40-Mile Front

Thus along the whole battlefield of forty miles the enemy has already been dislodged from his advanced strongholds, many of them places in which he has lived apparently in unthreatened security for years.

The enemy seems to have been misled regarding the point where the weight of the attack would fall. His resistance was strongest on the extreme left, in the region of the Moronvillers mountains west of the valley of the Sulpice, on the limit of the battlefield. Here General Gouraud was engaged with a cautious advance towards the mountains, reserving his energy for the main battlefield between the Sulpice and the Argonne.

The field naturally falls into three great sectors: the wooded hills of the Argonne on the right, the high hills of the Champagne Foulleuse in the center and the valley of the Sulpice on the left.

Close to the Argonne the battlefield is traversed by the valley of the Aisne. The artillery preparation here was light owing to the river marshes, which were very heavy last night and this morning.

The general progress up to the present has been very satisfactory. General Gouraud himself noted the news of the capture of Navarin Farm with "that excellent!" Nobody on the Army doubts that more news of the same kind will reach him before the day is out.

Attack in Close Co-operation

Paris, September 28.—The official communiqué issued this evening reports:

This morning the French and American Armies, after close co-operation, attacked on both sides of the Argonne. The operations are developing under satisfactory conditions. The advance of the French troops west of the Argonne has attained a maximum depth of six kilometers. The battle continues.

Yesterday five enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

Our night bombing machines dropped over twenty-one tons of bombs in the region of Laon, particularly on the railway stations at Mont Cornet, Marle and Laon. Numerous fires and explosions upon the targets were observed.

La Liberté states that the French armies in the Champagne offensive are commanded by General Gouraud and General Berthelot, adding that all the sectors involved are not equally strongly defended and some are relatively weak.

London, September 26.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

NOTICE

In response to numerous inquiries, it should be stated that the present absence of certain of the regular shipping, banking and other advertisements from the columns of THE CHINA PRESS is due to the fact that the various firms concerned have contributed their spaces in aid of the local Liberty Loan Campaign. A list of these names will be found at the foot of each advertisement.

Aviation.—We destroyed eleven enemy machines on Wednesday and drove down three out of control. Three of ours are missing.

We dropped thirty-five tons of bombs during the day on hostile aerodromes and railway connections.

Break in North of St. Quentin

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

We captured a few prisoners in raiding and patrol encounters at different points.

During the past few days the 1st and 6th divisions under Lieutenant-General Braithwaite captured, after hard fighting but at very small cost, an intricate system of trenches, strong points, woods and villages northwestward of St. Quentin, taking 1,500 prisoners. Many strong enemy counter-attacks were repulsed with great gallantry and determination.

Succession Of Offensives
Part Of One General Plan

Paris, September 25.—The British and French troops on the Western front made an important advance which draws their lines nearer St. Quentin, overcoming the stubborn resistance of the Germans, who are preparing in a short time to desert St. Quentin. New attacks are being made on the Siegfried line south of Cambrai.

London, September 27, 8 a.m.—The new offensive on the Western front is received as a fresh demonstration of Marshal Foch's brilliant strategy of varying his attacks with bewildering rapidity and thus giving the Germans no opportunity of reforming their shaken forces and simultaneously preventing the despatch of reinforcements to the aid of the Bulgarians and Turks.

It is now apparent that the American success at St. Mihiel was not an isolated operation, as described at the time, but in preparation for yesterday's greater attack.

It is believed that Marshal Foch's immediate object is to pinch out the German position in the Argonne, while his ulterior object is to advance towards the German railway communications and thus imperil the enemy's main salient in France.

Americans' New Attack
Takes For By Surprise

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, September 27.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Press despatches received from the American army on the Champagne front say that the Germans had not discovered the intention of the Americans to attack. The German artillery was slow in reaction and apparently dazed by the suddenness and ferociousness of the American artillery for six hours, and never recovered its balance. The minute that the Americans rushed forward the inferiority of the enemy resistance was marked. One American Division reported the capture of twenty "77" guns and plentiful supplies and ammunition.

A press despatch from Paris says: A new British drive has crossed the Douvion on a front of more than three miles and advanced to a depth of more than one and one-fourth mile.

Another press despatch reports that Secretary of War Baker witnessed the beginning of the American drive northwest of Verdun. A squadron of tanks effectively aided the advance while American airplanes maintained an aerial barrage to prevent the enemy from observing the advance thus materially aiding the troops, and harassed the Germans by swooping low and raking the enemy trenches with machine-gun fire.

The supply and transport work was without hindrance. The enemy's line was occupied in advance of schedule and the Germans were forced to give up positions of great strength which for years had proved almost impregnable.

Territorial Corporal

Hero of Moeuvres Seize

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 26.—The name of the hero of Moeuvres mentioned by Sir Douglas Haig is Corporal David Hunter. He lives at Kingsseat, a mining village near Dumfries, and his party were territorial.

League Of Nations
Flouted By German

Instead Admiral Koestner Demands Colonies, Strong Bases And Other Things

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, September 26.—Admiral Koestner, at a meeting of the German Navy League, denounced the idea of a League of Nations. He declared that Germany after the war must have colonies with strong points d'appui and also free trade on the seas under the protection of the German fleet.China Joins American
Protest On Bolsheviks

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, September 28.—America recently invited the Allies and neutral governments to join in a protest against the Bolshevik atrocities and to furnish known instances of Bolshevik outrages.

China has now presented a note expressing her pleasure to participate in this humanitarian project and recounting that the Bolsheviks impressed 3,000 Chinese employed as miners in Western Ural, of whom 300 have been killed and 200 injured. The news that these miners were impressed is opportune as it was freely stated in Siberia that they were volunteers.

FAST BOAT LINES

China Press Correspondence

Chukiatoh, September 26.—A recent experiment of a fast boat line to Luting to connect with the Nanking R. R. has proved so successful that a like undertaking is being planned for Sungkiang. The boats are modern and airy; and generally rowed by eight men; so it is quite an improvement over the old type.

OPIUM SMUGGLING

China Press Correspondence

Chukiatoh, September 26.—The launch from Shanghai was held up for examination by the customs and the passengers were relieved of more than a thousand dollars worth of opium. Opium in large quantities is daily brought into the interior; and only occasionally are the smugglers caught.

FRANKFURT IS BOMBED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 26.—Air Ministry official. Our aeroplanes on Wednesday attacked the factories at Frankfurt with good results. Large numbers of enemy aircraft were encountered and very heavy fighting ensued. We shot down five hostile machines out of control. Four of ours have not returned.

Bulgaria Proposes
Armistice To Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

kans is that the Bulgarian Army is in a very dangerous fix and probably will be decisively defeated if the Allies reaches its vital center of communications at Uskub.

The strength of the Bulgarians is under 300 battalions.

The occupation by the Allies of Gradska and Pripel has already resulted in the separation of a large proportion of the Bulgarian Army westward of Pripel from the remainder of the enemy's forces in the Valley of the Vardar. The only line of retreat open to the former is the long roundabout road from Pripel via Kirovevo and Gostivar to Uskub and to extricate a large force by this one road would be a very difficult task, especially as they are closely pursued by the Allied cavalry.

The remainder of the Bulgarian forces are also seriously endangered by the Allied advance towards Veles, Ishtip and Strumitza, the capture of which would sever all the direct lateral lines of communication. The Allies have partially attained this objective by the capture of Ishtip.

Advance Deeper And Wider
Paris, September 26.—The advance in the Balkans is necessarily becoming slower but it is deepening and widening. There is no sign of an enemy recovery and in their disorderly retreat the Bulgarians have lost too heavily in material to be able to make a stand in their retreat and the race for the old capital of Serbia.

An official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports:

Our operations on the 24th and 25th were particularly successful.

The formidable Belashitz mountains have been captured and the British Army has crossed the Bulgarian frontier at Kosturino and is marching on Strumitza.

The heights of Gradits and Prandina have been reached by the French and Greek forces while the

Serbians have captured and advanced beyond Ishtip and are now approaching Veles.

The enemy has been forced to evacuate his positions northwest of Monastir and the Allies are threatening them towards the north and throwing them back on Albania. Some of the Allied troops captured by the enemy have been released and numerous more guns and prisoners have been captured with a considerable booty.

Paris, September 26.—Great results are expected from the breakthrough in the Balkans. The French have captured Pripel, the Bulgarian base in Macedonia, and an immense booty. The first Bulgarian army is being pressed back towards Albania. The British on the right have advanced ten miles on the road to Strumitza while the Serbians continue their marvellous progress having crossed the Vardar. 12,000 prisoners and 143 guns have been taken.

British Post Office
Gets Acknowledgment

The British Postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, magazines, etc., from Mesdames L. F. Sequeira, M. L. Ross, R. E. Toeg, Dr. F. M. Neild, Messrs. F. L. Marshall, E. H. Shilbeth, H. Macray, A. B. Rosenfeld, D. D. Ross, M. J. Weiss, J. H. McMichael, "J. O. H.", "W. H. E.", "Anon.", and "Anonymous."

The following letters have been received:

Red Cross Depot,
Bombay, August 7, 1918.The Postmaster,
British Post Office,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of 6 Mail Bags of Books and Magazines, and on behalf of the Red Cross, I tender their grateful thanks and appreciation to you for these gifts.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) A. L. Davies,
Major,
Hony. Superintendent,
Red Cross Depot.

Bagdad, July 20, 1918.

Dear Sir—I have to thank you for more mail bags of magazines and papers received here on the 18th.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) T. Venus,
Capt.

ALL PLANES WITH BOMBS

American Airmen Being Drilled For More Destructive Work

With the American Army in England, July 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Almost every airplane used by the Allies soon will carry bombs experts in aerial warfare are convinced that the general efficiency of the corps will be increased if a bombing device is added to every plane sent out, even though it be of the type once intended only for scout work, and Americans now training in England are being as carefully drilled in bombing as in handling a machine-gun.

Lessons learned during the recent offensive have served to increase the high regard of both British and American officers in the air service for the low-flying, bomb-carrying craft, and over the camps and countryside where aviators are being trained, planes are in evidence almost every hour, dipping down and skimming the nearby country, barely missing tree tops and houses. It is the newer lesson they are learning, and observers back from the front, where the Allied planes did such remarkable work, not only in scouting and distracting the enemy, but actually in breaking up formations and at points checking the onward movement, have urged concentration on that form of training.

British trainers, detailed to American aviation camps, have been liberal in their praise of the new fliers from overseas, their only criticism being that the Americans are "a bit too keen."

The bombing device being attached to virtually every plane is not the contrivance that was used in the earlier days of the war. The device now being used is one with which the operator may, with much practice, become almost as proficient in marksmanship as an expert marksman is with his gun. Almost every light plane will carry bombs of a cast twenty-five pounds, and from the heavier types there will be hurled the huge containers of high explosives not materially different from those used by the Germans in some of the more recent raids.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2537.

FREEDOM OF SHANGHAI

Notice is hereby given that the Certificate of the admission of Mr. E. C. Pearce as a Freeman of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai has been drawn up and signed in accordance with Resolution XI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on March 27, 1918.

This Certificate and photographs of the casket in which it is to be placed may be viewed at the Revenue Office, 7A The Bund, where sheets for signature by supporters of the aforesaid Resolution may be signed by Ratepayers.

By order,
N. O. LINDALL,
Acting Secretary
Council Room,
Shanghai, August 15, 1918.

News Brevities

The October meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Society will be held in the Union Church Hall on Tuesday, October 1. The program will start at seven p.m. and will consist of a social function with refreshments provided by the ladies of the Presbyterian Mission and the business meeting, which will follow. A paper on Jewish Nationalism, by N. E. B. Ezra, will be read.

Mr. F. L. Marshall acknowledges receipt of Games, Puzzles, Pipes, etc., from Miss Carter, Mrs. Thomas, Messrs. A. J. Cowdrey, L. M. Beytagh, L. Ashcroft, E. Wheeler, C. I. Williams, H. Langley, E. H. Barnett, F. Cruz, H. S. Smythe, Adams, R. N. Truman, C. H. Butler, E. C. Pearce, N. B. Ramsay and W. G. Smith.

The 17 gamblers arrested at 69 Se Ge Bai Ka alleyway off Honan Road Friday night were convicted yesterday morning in the Mixed Court. The keeper of the house was fined \$50 or two months' imprisonment, while the other accused drew a fine of \$5 each or five days in jail.

The Saturday Club will meet at the Carlton Cafe for tiffin on Tuesday, October 1. Judge Charles S. Lobingier will preside. Mr. David I. Sandelson will speak on "The Jewish National Movement" and Rev. Frank Rawlinson will use "The Preparation of a People for Nationhood" as his topic.

To prevent confusion in the sorting of mails a notice has been issued to box holders in the Chinese Post Office by Commissioner Ritchie, asking that coolies going for mail be instructed to wait until notices are posted outside the boxes. Mails from Tientsin and Hankow often arrive here on the Shanghai-Nanking trains due at nine p.m. This matter is sorted by 11 the same evening. Mails missing connections at Nanking are ready in the boxes by 8:30 a.m. Notices stating that mails are not sorted are posted, and when letters are ready for delivery these are withdrawn.

Mr. H. G. Simms, of the North China Insurance Co., returned from Weihaiwei yesterday.

The Woosung, a new China Navigation Company steamer, constructed by the Taikoo Dockyard, Hongkong, is expected to arrive in Shanghai soon.

After having his artificial leg fixed up, Lieut. J. O. Barnes, late manager of the Shanghai Light and Sanitary Co., has gone back to France, where he is attached to the General Headquarters of the Royal Artillery Section, 3rd Echelon, B.E.F., according to a letter received from him at Shanghai.

Services celebrating the Allied victory in Palestine will be held this morning at 10 o'clock in the Synagogue Oheil Molshe.

Dr. C. D. Tenney, Chinese Secretary of the American Legation at Peking, arrived in Shanghai yesterday.

Mr. Archibald Harrison, brother of Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison and former secretary of the Philippine National Bank, arrived here from Manila yesterday.

HONMA HOSPITAL,
No. 9a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961Dr. T. YAMADA,
(Former Assistant at the Imperial University at Tokyo and Fukuoka.)

Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,
(Former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases, Confinement, Surgery, Skin Diseases, Venereal Diseases.

AMERICAN

APPLE CIDER

APPLE CIDER

APPLE CIDER

SWEET

PURE

&

WHOLESALE

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company

Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

Business and Official Notices

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of
PEDRO DIAZ.
Cause No. 688
Deceased. NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before March 31, 1919, and all persons owing the said decedent are required to make payment to the undersigned.

MATEA DIAZ,
Administrator,
129 Haining Road,
Shanghai, China.

September 22, 1918.

19421.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and
Testament of
DEMETRIO R.
TRINIDAD.
Cause No. 688
Deceased. NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before March 31, 1919, and all persons owing the said decedent are required to make payment to the undersigned.

EMILIA TRINIDAD,
Executor,
144 P.D.A. Haining Road,
Shanghai, China.

September 22, 1918.

19422.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and
Testament of
ANITA McFARLANE
HAZELTON.
Cause No. 685.
Deceased. NOTICE

To the Heirs and all others interested
in the Estate of the above-named
Deceased:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of said Court, that a hearing on the petition of Richard F. Hazelton for the probate of an instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of said decedent, and for the issuance of Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo, will take place on Saturday, October 12, 1918, at 10:00 a.m., in the Session Hall of said Court.

WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN,
Acting Clerk,
Shanghai, China.

September 22, 1918.

19423.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and
Testament of
ANITA McFARLANE
HAZELTON.
Cause No. 685
Deceased. NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Special Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before March 31, 1919, and all persons owing the said decedent are required to make payment to the undersigned.

WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN,
Special Administrator,
11 Whangpoo Road,
Shanghai, China.

September 22, 1918.

19424.

SAEY TAI

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters

Tuesday, October 1st.

We shall commence our
Great Clearance

SALE

30% Discount off all goods

For two weeks only

Comprising

Suitings for Autumn and Winter, Indigo Blue Serges, Fancy Tweeds, Waterproof Cloth, Over-Coatings, Best Quality Tweed Suits. All materials are from the best home firms, and in the latest designs and colorings.

Also General Provisions Importers,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.
SPECIAL SALE
P.3557 Nanking Road, Shanghai
Telephone 3358.

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

47th Gymkhana Meeting
10th and 12th October, 1918
(Thursday and Saturday)

ENTRIES for all events close on Wednesday, 2nd October, 1918, at 6 p.m., at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

ENTRY FORMS may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By Order,
Y. S. Day,
Secretary.

The International Recreation Club

NOTICE

SPECIAL ENTRIES for the Kiangwan St. Leger and the Kiangwan Challenge Cup will close at 8 p.m. on Saturday, 12th October, 1918.

By Order,
Y. S. Day,
Secretary.

The Ben Building

25 Avenue Edward VII.
Phone 1930.

A select town apartment house, just a block from The Bund, offering modern flats and independent rooms with bathrooms attached, equipped with all modern sanitary fixtures, electric installation and numerous other conveniences.

TO LET, shortly, on corner Avenue Edward VII and Rue Montauban, very large shop fronts with modern plate glass windows, suitable for show rooms or offices. Also now available, small godown in the rear. Apply to Ben Building, 25 Avenue Edward VII.

19511

Automatic Telephone

AN installation of AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES, on the Strowger System, has been in use in the building of the CHINESE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, North Honan Road, since February last. Anyone interested can obtain full information and witness a practical demonstration of this extremely simple and efficient system by applying to

SCOTT, HARDING & CO.,
Attorneys for

Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool.

Telephone No. Central 173,
6 Peking Road, Shanghai.

19486

BUTTER!
BUTTER!!
BUTTER!!!

Fresh Butter in one-lb. pats.

"DAISY" BRAND

and

"MEADOW" BRAND

may be obtained from all leading storekeepers in Shanghai and the principal Outports. Shipped to Outports packed in pure machine made tins.

Finest Butter in 2 lb. (nom) tins
Finest Australian

"BULLFINCH" BRAND

and

"RED FEATHER" BRAND

Imported by

GEDDES & CO., LTD.

Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.
Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.

17997

FOR SALE

On Avenue Joffre, lovely home of nine rooms and all possible offices, standing in its own grounds, with garden and tennis lawn. Every possible fixture and convenience installed. Construction of very best material, which is not now obtainable. Apply to Box No. 485, THE CHINA PRESS.

19512

NOTICE

Services will be held today at 10 a.m. in the Synagogue Oheil Moische in celebration of the recent Allied victories in Palestine.

Astrakhan Coats!

Three fine Astrakhan Coats are now on view at "Elegante" 5A Broadway (Astor House Block).

The prices are exceptionally moderate.

19506

LOST

A Bank Order, No. 12, for Tael 1,000, due on 22nd day of 8th moon, issued by The Chin Kee, 政記 payable to The Shun Chong Bank 潤興莊. The public are hereby warned against negotiating the said order, which has been declared null and void.

SHUN CHONG BANK,
Shanghai.

潤興莊

19492

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices, No. 17 Museum Road, ground floor. No. 37A Canton Road, 1st and 2nd floors. Also one large ground floor godown, No. 4A Kiangse Road. Apply to No. 10 Yangtsepo Road.

19499 O-4

MASSAGE

RUSSIAN LADY (Petrograd graduate), experienced masseuse. Treatment of obesity, rheumatic complaints, general debility, strengthening of muscles and nerves. Development of weak children a specialty. Face Massage. Mme. M. Naumova, Palace Hotel, Room No. 321.

19431.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED experienced English nurse for child 4 years. Good salary given to suitable person. Write, giving particulars, to Box 468, THE CHINA PRESS.

19481 S. 29

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nich-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 17

MILD STEEL PLATES

From the thinnest to the thickest gauge

1/32", 1/16", 3/32", 1/8", 3/16", 1/4", 5/16", 3/8", 7/16", 1/2", 5/8", 3/4", 7/8", and 1".

Complete specification and quotations will be forwarded on application to

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(Zung Lee and Sons).

Broadway, Shanghai

Tel. No. N. 1468

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We have

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"Punches"
"Writers"
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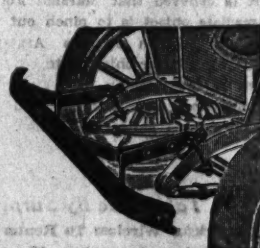
For Amonuts, Numbers, Dating, etc.

Telephone
Central
4778

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 Canton Road, Shanghai

Telephone
Central
4778



The Stewart AUTOGUARD

Guards you and your car against the annoying, troublesome and, sometimes, expensive accidents, which you are sure to meet with sooner or later.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO. CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3229

APARTMENTS WANTED

RESIDENCE Wanted: First class modern residence, French Concession preferred. Tennis ground required. Either furnished or unfurnished. Excellent care guaranteed. No children. Apply to Box 492, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED by married couple, flat, (bedroom, sittingroom, bathroom, kitchen). Reply stating full particulars to Box 473, THE CHINA PRESS.

ADVERTISER requires front room, preferably down Park Lane. Free use of garden desirable. Apply to Box 443, THE CHINA PRESS.

LADY desires pupils to teach livery. Apply to Box 480, THE CHINA PRESS.

EDUCATIONAL

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 17

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 482.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE

8 Quinsan Gardens

TO LET with Board large and small comfortable rooms with bath-rooms attached. Accommodation for table boarders. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

Oriental House

31 Boone Road

One large room and one large attic with bath attached also small room, facing garden. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.
Telephone North 1102.

FURNISHED rooms with bathroom, hot and cold water, electric light and attendance. Board optional. Moderate rental. Central Building, 18 Nanking Road.
19503 S-29

TO LET: Small room, nicely furnished, with or without board. Convenient locality. Apply to Box 478, THE CHINA PRESS.

19496 S-29

WANTED, bachelor to join American in most comfortable rooms. Superior residence, garden, tennis, choice table, \$50 inclusive. Also one cosy room, bright, airy, \$80. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS.

19502 O-1

TO LET, a comfortable room, with good board, near Carter Road. Apply to Box 406, THE CHINA PRESS.

19479 S. 29

TO LET, 6 Foochow Road, two flats, 3 and 5 rooms, steam heat, hot water service, modern baths, hardwood floors.

19487

TO LET: 51 Szechuen Road, unfurnished rooms, single suites or flats. Steam heat, hardwood floors, modern baths, hot water services.

19488

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with good board to let at Narcissus Bay, Weihaiwei. House next to Mainland golf links; sulphur baths can also be obtained. Apply Mrs. Niven, Weihaiwei.

19219 O-4

ROOMS to let; two big furnished rooms, with wide front verandah and bathroom, complete modern conveniences. Good house and good location. Charges moderate. Apply, 36 Range Road.

19468

DANCING

PROFESSIONAL dancer, B. Richards, is willing to take on more pupils in latest ball-room dancing. Also fancy and special dances. Classes arranged and club formed if desired. Children's fancy and special dances taught by lady teacher. Apply to Box 484, THE CHINA PRESS, or phone Central 2283.

19506 S. 29

MODERN DANCING: Miss Mollie Willoughby, of London and New York, latest One-step, Fox-Trot, Waltz, Maxixe, Tangos, etc. Individual instruction. No classes. By appointment, letter or phone. Now Palace Hotel.

19448 O-6

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE to let, 19 Route Pichon, 4 large bedrooms, 2 modern, fully-equipped bathrooms, flush closets, tiled kitchen, hot and cold water, garage, large garden, tennis court, etc., at Tls. 150 per month, from October 1st. Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

19518 O-2.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED lady stenotypist will undertake private work after office hours. Strict secrecy. Moderate terms. Reply to Box 490, THE CHINA PRESS.

19517 O-2.

BOOKKEEPER or Cashier, European, seeks position. Good references. Can supply a Bond if necessary. Salary moderate. Apply to Box, 475, THE CHINA PRESS.

19493 O-4

SITUATION WANTED by experienced Chinese, knowledge of traveling salesmanship, timekeeper, godownkeeper and general office routine, with customs work. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 469, THE CHINA PRESS.

19494 O-3

COMPETENT typist and correspondence clerk (British) with slight knowledge shorthand, desires situation. Thorough knowledge general office routine. Foreign and local experience. Apply to Box 458, THE CHINA PRESS.

19497 S. 29.

Exchange and Mart

BARGAIN, Large Cabinet Victor Victrola, as new, with a good selection of records in albums, including Caruso, Melba, Telbrizzi, Padewski, Micha, Elman, etc., also latest dance records. Cost complete Tls. 600.00. Accept Tls. 300.00. Apply Box 486, THE CHINA PRESS.

19513 S. 29.

COLT'S revolver, 380 caliber, with 150 rounds ammunition, in case complete, unused. Accept \$60.00. Apply to Box 487, THE CHINA PRESS.

19513 S. 29.

MOTOR-CAR, two-seater, in thorough running order and good condition. Accept Tls. 375.00. Apply to Box 488, THE CHINA PRESS.

19513 S. 29.

FOR SALE: Colt 44, double-action, new, service revolver; 7 1/2-inch barrel, blue metal. Holster and 150 cartridges. An excellent gun. Price Mex. \$75. Apply to Box 483, THE CHINA PRESS.

19508 S. 29.

FOR SALE: Hammerless 32 cal. revolver. Small frame, blue, like new. Cheap. Apply to Box 489, THE CHINA PRESS.

19516 O-2.

FOR SALE: House furniture and fittings. Lease can be taken over. Dixwell Road. Reply to Box 491, THE CHINA PRESS.

19521 S. 29

SAFETY Razor Blades Sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen, single blades; 70 cents, double. Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

19167

FOR SALE: One 2 1/4 h.p. Indian motor-cycle, latest model, twin, only one month old and in perfect running order, for \$325 (purchase price \$383). Apply to Box 476, THE CHINA PRESS.

19494 O-1

FOR SALE: Dental outfit, including chair. American made. In perfect condition. Cheap. Owner giving up practice. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.

19470 S. 29.

FOR SALE: A valuable piece of land over 3 1/2 mow, wide street frontage, ready for immediate use as club, or building purpose. Well laid-out with wooden pavilion, in the best section of the French Concession. To be sold as a bargain. Apply to Box 457, THE CHINA PRESS.

19465

FOR SALE a small sailing yacht, with auxiliary detachable outboard-motor, in the very best of condition. Length 23ft., beam 7ft. 3ins. Will sell very reasonably. For particulars, apply to Box 467, THE CHINA PRESS.

19460

HERE'S THE 100 PERCENT LIBERTY LOAN FLAG!

When You See This Banner Flying From A Local Hong You Will Know That
The Staff Has Subscribed Funds To Help Win The Great Battle For
Freedom And Civilisation!

AMERICAN firms will vie with one another for the next three weeks for honors in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. The Government of the United States has sounded another call, the fourth, for money with which to wage war against the Central Powers. Three times have American firms and American citizens answered and there is no doubt but the call sounded yesterday will be heard by Americans in Shanghai. The spirit of competition so dear to the heart of the Yank has prompted a friendly race for honors among business houses in the Settlement and for the next three weeks from the window of each American hong, the Liberty flag, with its white stars or its gold star, will attract the attention of men employed in other business houses.

On a blue field surrounded by a red border, white stars will gleam and each star will signify that ten percent of the working staff of the firm showing the flag has purchased Liberty Bonds. As more employees subscribe to the United States war loan and the percentage grows a star will be added. When the entire working staff of the Hong has done its bit a gold star in the center will be added to the combination of the national colors of the United States.

Liberty is written in letters of gold on the banner. The star is of gold and, backed by the national colors, has a special significance. When the gold star adorns the center of the Liberty flag, that star signifies that 100 percent of the employees of the business house have pledged at least fifty gold dollars to the cause of democracy and civilisation.

The Fourth Liberty Loan flotation comes at a time when not only the American people but those of all civilised nations pay homage to American achievement, enthusiasm and sheer fighting power. The spirit manifested by American regiments at Bouresches, Cantigny and St. Mihiel is reflected by thousands of earnest workers in munitions factories, shipyards and at other scenes of America's war activities. The American people are in the war heart and soul, fighting

with guns and with money, and with brains and muscle.

When the Government of the

United States asked the citizens of the nation to buy Liberty Loans, the response was such that each of the three loans was well over-subscribed.

The Fourth Loan is for six billions of dollars, to be raised in three weeks. It is to be subscribed by Americans and Allied nationals all over the world and will be dis-

pensed by the American Government to Allied Governments should they call on the treasury of the United States for financial help

to hasten the defeat of German arms and aims.

Subscriptions from Allied nationals will be welcome. Purchases by Americans are expected, particularly by Americans in Shanghai and the Far East. The people of the Philippine Islands have pledged five millions of pesos, residents of the Hawaiian Islands have thrice over-subscribed their quota and throughout the Far East men and women, who pride themselves because of their allegiance to the Stars and Stripes, must and will answer the call of their government.

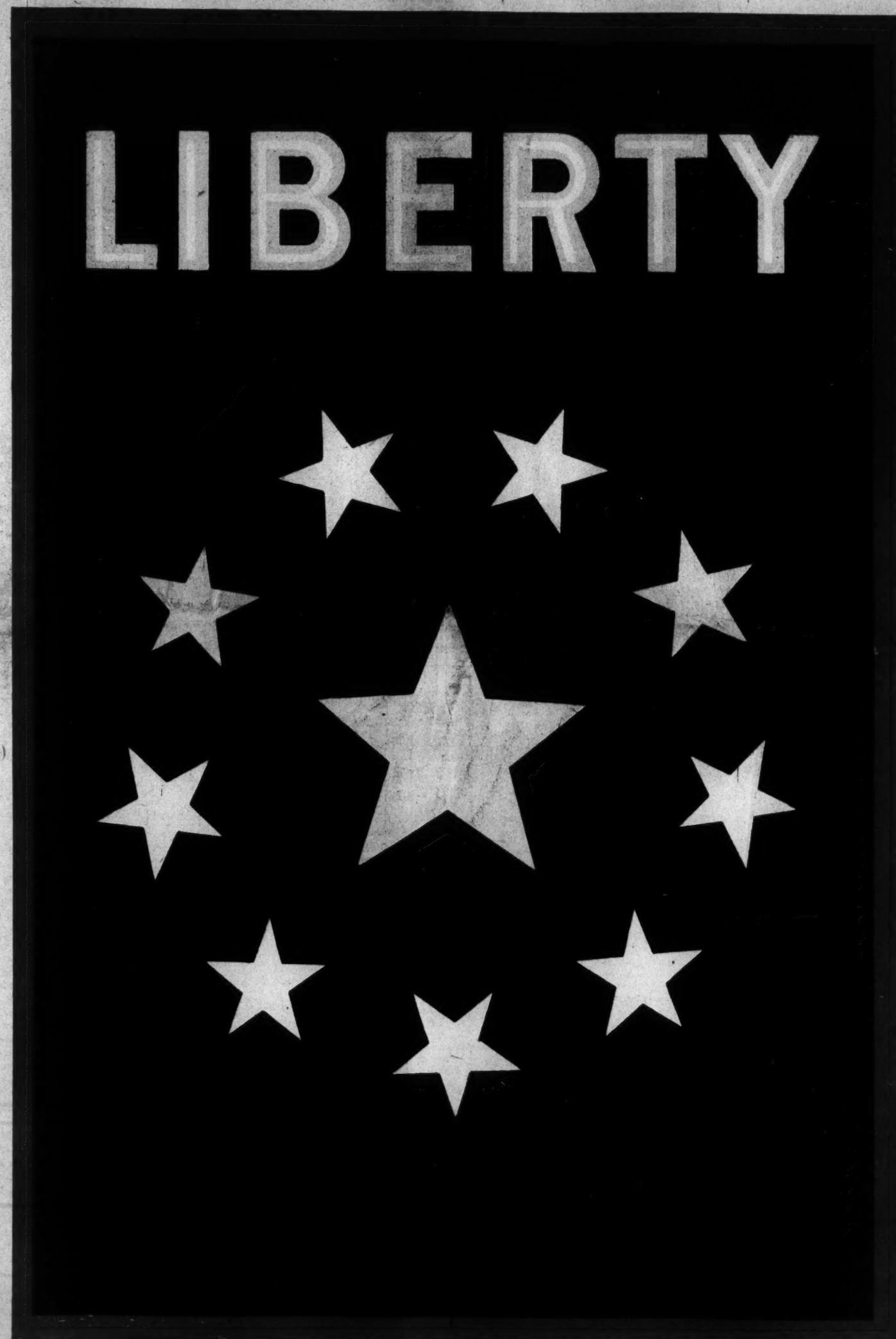
Americans in Shanghai are necessarily playing only a passive role in this war. Opportunity to support their own country and the Allies financially comes rarely.

Such opportunity presents itself now. Every American in Shanghai, either in business or is employed by one of the hongs here. There is a Liberty flag in the window of his office or firm. His subscription may earn a white star or a gold star to the Liberty flag.

To the Allied nationals the Liberty Loan Committee has issued an invitation. It carries with it an opportunity for financial gain. Liberty bonds are backed by the United States Government. Those of the Fourth Loan bear an annual interest of four and one quarter percent and the Government of the United States reserves the right to redeem them in 15 years. The Mexican dollar today is more valuable than at any time during the past 26 years. Cold financial facts are these. The Liberty bond is an investment.

Twelve banks, the United States Postal Agency and the American Express Company are selling the bonds. Any member of the committee will accept pledges. Desired information may be obtained from the committeemen or at the headquarters, 26 Nanking Road, where an efficient organisation is maintained.

To Americans the duty is apparent. To Allied nationals the opportunity is presented.



Tartar Gowns and the Oriental Touch by Lady Duff Gordon



The Small, Round Hat Is the Keypnote of the Tartar Costume

It conjures visions of Salome, of the subtle, seductive graces of the harem.

This will be characterized by fashion historians as the reign of the scarf. Never were scarfs so much worn, never so indispensable to the elegance of a grande toilette. Yet if you observe the kaleidoscopic procession of women at a fete, you can but see that many of them are not to the manner of the scarf born.

Some are too unconscious of them, allowing them to drag beneath their own feet and the feet of others. Some are too conscious of them, applying their energies assiduously to keeping them in place. Many give the impression of not being accustomed to their scarfed state, whereas the triumph of good dressing is to seem absolutely unconscious of your habiliments. A little practice at home in the manipulation of the scarf, which as it grows larger grows more difficult, should banish this gaucheerie.

Properly managed, the scarf should enhance the beauties of a costume as measurably as a veil does the face.

In colors the Orient continues to give its infallible lessons. Ten thousand years ago China and India had mastered the last word in the blending of colors.

The East knows that colors, however different, blend if the correct intermediary colors take their place between them. For instance, the color minglers of the Orient would not impose a brilliant red upon a dark brown, but if they wished to bring these colors together in the same fabric would lead gradually to their wedlock by the introduction of a paler brown into which the deep brown seemed to fade and a duller red that seemed to grow less vivid before it met the lighter brown. A secret of the Oriental mingling of colors is their graduation.

Nor is the Oriental color mixer afraid of many colors. He essays without fear the commingling of the seven shades of the rainbow. But the exquisiteness of his art is shown by the gradual melting of the colors into each other as clouds meet and mingle, the edges of one protruding beneath the sides of the other.

But while what might be termed the Tartar touch is apparent in the handsomer and more stately gowns, they are only occasional. The simpler frocks for midsummer wear do not show them except in a collar or scarf, or sash, or a bit of inset embroidery. The trend of taste and the consideration of convenience dictate light weight, little trimmed outer garments for warm weather.

Nainsook, batistes and muslins do not blend well with barbaric splendor. At most, a sash or girdle that introduces the softly mingled many colors of the East is permissible. Or a scarf of crepe or organdie may present these colors.

Furthermore, the sports character of midsummer dressing precludes Orientalism in simpler dress. The use of the long, sleeveless jacket of velvet or of crocheted silk leaves no surface, so to speak, for the introduction of the Oriental sash or girdle. Besides, such sash would be an incongruity. It would be a jarring note in the symphony of clothes.

My personal preference is for the sheerest, least tangible of apparel for the heyday of Summer. Go to the garden for your inspiration for Summer clothes. Observe the delicacy of the rose petals and the tender frailty of pansies. With the single exception of crepes none of what I call the gentlefolk among the fabrics bears harmonious company with the stiffer, richer weaves produced in the East. Save for the girdle or sash aforementioned and possibly the many colored enamelled buckles for hat or low shoes, it were better to keep your rich stuffs in abeyance for the nine more heavily garbed months of the year.

The Veil in Some Form Is an Indispensable Part of Oriental Attire

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women. Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion. Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

The Manipulation of the Long Shawl-Like Scarf Is the New Fine Art

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

THE wearing of a Tartar costume should not make the wearer subject to remarks about a bad temper. The Tartar was indeed a ferocious warrior, but he had another function. He wore striking costumes, bold in design, magnificent in color. His hat, too, was peculiar to the Tartar.

I show you on this page an adaptation of the fierce Tartar costume to the needs and taste of the fashionable woman. The hat is the dominating note. It is not only chic, but has a utilitarian value. The close-brimmed hat, while not particularly becoming to any save a very young and lovely face, is the most useful of head coverings.

It does not invite the havoc of the wind, and it does combine in friendly fashion with a veil. The Tartar hat presents another advantage. It has a low crown. That has certain aesthetic values. Generally speaking,

the low crown is more symmetrical. Regarding the wearer and her attire as a whole, the low circle of the Tartar hat blends with the curves of the body, whereas the high, stiff-crowned hat gives the impression of something that is an interloper, that does not "belong."

The Tartar shape deserves to enjoy popular favor for more than one fleeting season. It is smart because it is trim. Its trimness commends it for the demi-toilette. Its usefulness should guarantee it long life as an accessory of a walking suit. It is a natural crown for an Oriental costume, and it seems that the touch of Orientalism in dressing is, like the poor, always with us.

The embroidered robe worn with this hat is a type of the rich stuffs which are worn when possible by those who love beautiful fabrics. That, of course, includes all women. The ornate gauzes and embroidered silks have their inspiration in the Orient. Though made by Western looms, the fount of their beauty is the East.

The stamp of the Orient is upon the veil-like gowns so greatly in vogue. The long, floating, yet swathing, veil is part of the East—part of the mystery of the East.

The Close Fitting, Close Necked Embroidered Coat, on the Lines of a Coat of Mail, Is Part of a Tartar Gown

'Sea Tank' Raid On Naval Base

In the September issue of the *Micro-trical Experimenter*, H. Winfield Secor gives the following account of the recent raid on Pola:

The very latest wartime animal is the electric "sea tank" as used by the Italians in a recent naval raid on Pola, Austria's famous naval base. From the information available on this latest hybrid among wartime offensive devices, it is learned that the sea tanks measure about forty feet in length and six feet in width, and that they are propelled by electricity. Further, these sea tanks are provided with an endless rotary chain, running lengthwise around the vessel, these rapidly moving chains being fitted with sharp steel barbs or knives which can cut their way through nets and other obstacles just like their prototypes, the land tanks, first used so effectively by the British. This underwater demon is provided with several torpedo tubes at the bow, and from all accounts it seems that the device was crewless, and operated by means of electrical control currents sent through a flexible insulated cable connecting with a war vessel, which latter noosed its way up to within a

few miles of the steel nets guarding the harbor of Pola.

The account of the attack on Pola by the Italian sea tanks states that they bored their way through the heavy steel nets spanning the navigable approaches to the port, within which there lay at anchor Austria's fighting fleet, and that a mighty Austrian battleship of the *Viribus Unitis* type of about twenty thousand tons displacement was torpedoed.

Steel belts carrying net-cutting knives or barbs are driven by powerful electric motors, which obtain current from a storage battery carried in the under-sea craft, or from electric energy supplied through the cable connected with it. They enable the craft to penetrate protective sea barriers.

The electrical control cable in such devices as this, and where it is of any considerable length, is invariably coiled up and stored in the tank or torpedo, as otherwise the device would have to be extremely powerful in order to pull the constantly increasing length of cable through the water which were stored in a magazine on the tender ship.

It is entirely feasible for a device

of this kind to be controlled by a warship of the destroyer class at a distance of seven miles, or even eight to ten miles or more. With ingenuity and the proper design of the device of the type here under discussion, and also in consideration of the undoubted and proved cleverness of Italian engineers, there is no doubt but what such a device could be sent out and steered so as to be submerged when it neared the steel nets and to bore its way through them, and then to rise again; also at this juncture the observation officer on the war vessel looking through his night glasses could press the proper electric control button and cause one or more torpedoes to be discharged at an enemy war vessel in the manner described in the report from Rome, and which now forms a part of Italian naval history.

It is most probable, however, that the Italian sea tank as now used is fitted with powerful propellers, the same as the submarine, and also that it has a suitable rudder for the purpose of steering it. To prevent the cable from becoming fouled in the propeller blades, the latter are encased in substantial steel cages. The pilot light or lights are provided with shields at the front, so as to throw intermittent signal flashes sternward, and by arranging this on a telescopic mast the officer in charge can by simply pressing the proper button

cause them to rise ten to fifteen feet above the back of the sea tank while it is progressing through the water near its objective. When the tank has progressed sufficiently near the net or other obstruction it is to burrow through the proper electrical impulses are sent over the electrical control cable which starts up the water-ballast tank motor, and by filling the tanks the craft is caused to submerge. It is a simple matter and one which has been used heretofore to provide a suitable electrical position indicating arrangement, whereby it becomes possible to know at any instant the direction and

location of the sea tank while it is submerged. By means of a sensitive, microphone installed in the vessel, it would be possible to ascertain when the tank had chewed its way through the enemy nets, and it could then be caused to approach the surface again if so desired. It is not, however, imperative that the vessel be made to come to the surface so as to show the signal light, for by means of the position-indicating apparatus just described its exact position at any moment could be known and torpedoes discharged from it at any enemy war vessel swinging at anchor within the netted area.



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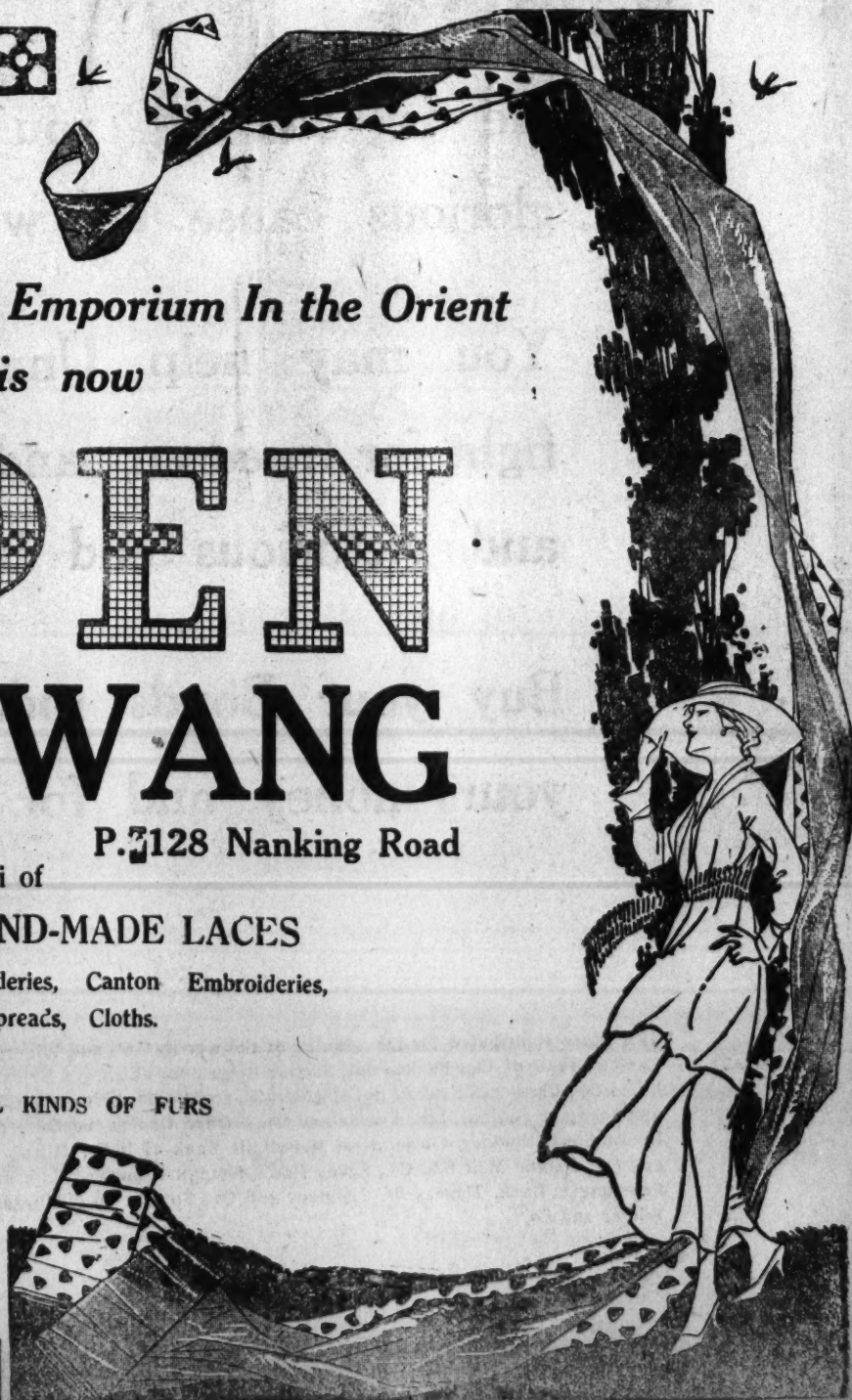
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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1918

GASOLINE IN FRANCE METED OUT BY DISTANCE

American Red Cross Ambulance Fuel Borrowed On 'Block- age' Measurement

Gas consumption in France, at least on American Red Cross ambulances in Europe, is measured by blocks to the liter rather than miles to the gallon. Gas or "essence" is a precious article in the war zone and not at all easy to get; in fact, almost impossible to buy for cash. Fortunately, the gas stations maintained by the French and American armies co-operate with the American Red Cross motor service and allow ambulances and trucks to obtain limited quantities of gas on "credit" or triplicate orders supplied to Red Cross drivers.

Any gas obtained from a French station, however, is merely borrowed and the Red Cross must return it liter for liter from stocks reaching it at the various ports. The official orders filled from American army stores are redeemed in cash. The French, however, will not part with their gasoline for money.

Saving Devices Used

With gasoline, as well as motor equipment, so precious, the Red Cross has instituted unusual gas-saving measures governing its entire fleet of 634 ambulances, trucks and other gas vehicles. Carburetor adjustments receive unremitting attention. No car is allowed to continue to run with leaking valves or any other defect which will lower its "blockage" per quart, or waste oil. No chauffeur who is not expert in getting maximum "blockage" remains long at the wheel. Every chance of joy riding is eliminated.

Close Tab—Kept
No car leaves the garage even for a trip of four blocks until the odometer reading is taken carefully and gas in the tank or in reserve tanks measured accurately. The driver starts out with a trip card registering all these facts and new readings are taken on his return to the garage or on his arrival at the next Red Cross motor transportation. If his odometer shows that he has deviated from the shortest path between the garage and his objective, or if his time indicates that he had been delayed, he is called upon for an explanation. A doubtful excuse brings a sharp warning; a second offense puts him on the "wash rack," washing dirty cars for several days. As all Red Cross drivers are militarized, he has to take his medicine. A third offense may send him to the provost marshal of the American army in Paris as a military offender. Various punishments are meted out, but the most feared of all is an order that the man be separated from the Red Cross and sent back to America in disgrace.

Daring Work Of Tire Clerk Wins Approval

Another instance of the bravery of our United States marines—recognized everywhere as the equal of the finest troops on either side in the titanic world struggle—is found in the daring performance of Morgan Lasher, formerly a clerk for the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio. Lasher won distinction and was cited in the official despatches for conspicuous bravery in the fighting around Belleau Wood, when he recovered a supply of rockets that had fallen into the hands of the enemy. He volunteered to penetrate to the point where the rockets lay, and under intense enemy fire succeeded in creeping back to the American lines with the rockets in his possession. Lasher's intrepid act is but another evidence of the wonderful transformation that military training has effected in our American young men. From the humblest of walks in civil life our military heroes are springing.

MOTOR USE OF HIGHWAYS

Over 13,000 Cars In One Week On Akron-Cleveland Road

A striking illustration of the automobile use of the highways was presented by President David Jameson of the American Automobile Association in his recent letter to Chairman Kitchin of the House Ways and Means Committee objecting to the proposed additional tax on motor cars. The case cited was the forty-mile stretch of Ohio road between Cleveland and Akron.

"A census for a week," said Mr. Jameson, "taken in March by students of the Case School of Applied Sciences, gave a total of 13,979 vehicles, of which only 685 were horse-drawn. Fifteen percent of the total were motor trucks, which carried 5,014 tons of freight, as compared to 6,639 tons shipped by three railroads. Thirty-three thousand people were transported in passenger automobiles."

"Of 1,798,600 motor vehicles produced in 1917," added Mr. Jameson, "less than 3 percent sold at \$2,500 or upward. Three out of every four cars cost not over \$1,200. These 1,865,300 represented 76 percent of the total. Every other car was of a certain popular make selling close to \$500. Farmers were the best buyers as a class, absorbing 53.1 percent of the total vehicles manufactured."

Taxing Gasoline

(The following are extracts from an editorial in the North American of July 15 on "The Folly of Taxing Gasoline.") It is interesting because it is said to represent the views of many interested in the automobile industry in the East.)

"Months of consideration and painstaking inquiry will be required for just assessment of the merits of the new revenue program offered by Secretary McAdoo, providing for the laying of heavy taxes upon a long list of articles designated as 'luxuries.' Some of the suggestions, no doubt, will be translated into provisions of the revenue measure, but it is safe to predict that most of them will be modified and that some will be rejected as manifestly unsound and vicious."

"Mr. McAdoo's list of 'luxuries' is a formidable one, and endless discussion might be raised over the justice of putting that label upon such articles as hats that retail for more than \$4, shoes selling above \$5, and hosiery for which the consumer pays more than 35 cents, to say nothing of table linen, china, furniture, brushes and combs. There is, however, one proposition so plainly unscientific and injurious that it should receive no consideration. This is the demand for a special tax of 10 cents a gallon on all gasoline produced—on the most useful agency of power known to man."

"Gasoline comes nearer to being an actual, tangible, controllable force than any other product wrested from the storehouse of nature by the genius of man. It is the most compact, the most mobile, the most adaptable known source of energy for the production of the equivalent of horse-power and man-power."

"It is upon this vital, unequalled agency of human progress and existence that Secretary McAdoo would lay a heavy burden of taxation. In order to raise revenue—a practical idea in that respect, for gasoline is so necessary that the tax returns would be tremendous, not less than \$300,000,000 a year. But the proposal is vicious because it defies one of the primary laws of economics. It would result in lessening the use and decreasing the production, at a time when the fate of the country and of civilization depends upon increased production of all essential materials."

"The plan to tax automobiles themselves is not unsound; while there may be conflict over the rates, the principle is unassailable. But to restrict by taxation the production of power which is essential would be an economic crime; the government might as well place levies upon coal and bread in order to reduce the output and consumption. Even if the automobile were not a demonstrated necessity of our existence, the taxing of gasoline would be a dangerous procedure."

Locating The Cause Of The Missing Cylinder

Expert Tells Of Many Things Which May Be Responsible For The Trouble

By H. Clifford Brokaw

Have you counted your cylinders lately to see if any of them are missing? I do not mean a cylinder actually lost off, but are all of them operating? On some of the older engines I have really seen a cylinder jump off or be blown off, but this does not occur with the better designed motors of today. All the same, if a cylinder is not working it might better be lost.

You may have heard of the taxi driver who displayed a service flag with two stars on the car. A customer could not figure it out, for the driver was too old to have sons of fighting age, and so inquired. He was convulsed when the driver answered:

"Oh, that means there are two cylinders still in service."

Or you may have heard of that other case where a car had been going along smoothly mile after mile and then began to act up. The owner inquired the cause and was informed by the chauffeur: "Cylinder missing."

"My! Where did we lose it?" queried the owner. "We had better go right back and hunt for it." The term missing is a contraction of speech and means that the cylinder is misfiring. In other words, although the cylinder is present it is a slacker—is not operating. This causes a considerable loss of power. For instance, with a four cylinder motor the loss is more than one-fourth of the car's power, and the irregular action is very unpleasant for the occupants of the car.

The most usual cause of misfiring, perhaps, is a "dirty" or short circuited spark plug. This means a collection of carbon from burned oil and gasoline on the insulator of the plug which makes an easier path for the current than across the gap at the points; consequently no spark occurs. This is very quickly remedied by removing the plug, taking out the insulator and cleaning it. Note that it is the insulator which is to be cleaned. The metal points and shell need cleaning also, but the essential thing is to clean the porcelain or mica insulator.

It is well always to carry extra

plugs in the car for quick changes on the road, particularly where there is a broken or cracked porcelain.

Another common cause of misfiring is a leaking valve. If a valve leaks the gas drawn into the cylinder will be blown out past the valve on the compression stroke, with little or none left to ignite and give power. This is known as lack of compression, and may be detected by turning the engine over with the starting crank and noting the difference in compression of the various cylinders on the compression strokes.

The exhaust valve is more likely to be at fault than the inlet valve. The latter remains closed while the gas is burning and usually keeps a clean and tight seat. All the burned and still burning gases pass over the exhaust valve seat, tending to warp the valve and to deposit loose bits of carbon on the seat, where they are hammered down and prevent the valve from closing tight. Where this occurs a temporary repair often may be made by removing the valve and scraping the carbon off with a knife. To make the repair more permanent the valve should be ground in slightly with flour emery and oil or other valve grinding compound. Do not grind a valve too much. Many auto owners think that if a little is good a lot is better, and the first thing they know the valve seat is sunk so deep in the casting that the exhaust passage is obstructed.

Loss of compression through the valves might occur also from having the push rod adjustment so close that the valve is always held open after it is warmed up. Occasionally the adjustment will work loose and hold the valve open. There are many other causes for a

missing cylinder. Most of them affect more than a single cylinder. For instance, a leak in the intake manifold due to defective gasket at the point where two cylinders are supplied with gas causes those two cylinders to misfire while the others operate all right. A similar leak near the carburetor may affect all of the cylinders so that they do not fire regularly.

Ignition interrupter points which have become pitted or glazed will cause irregular firing, and sometimes where one cam of the interrupter becomes worn more than the others it will cause misfiring, but only in the cylinders which it controls. A mixture too rich or too lean may cause misfiring. If there is a clogging of the gasoline line, cylinders will misfire when the throttle is wide open and fire regularly when the engine is not running at full capacity, be-

cause not enough gasoline passes in to make a normal mixture for a wide open throttle. This difficulty may be traced to a collection of dirt on the screen at the gasoline tank, at the carburetor, or at the vacuum tank where one is used.

In some styles of vacuum tanks, if the float springs a leak and does not operate the tank will fill up with gasoline and raw gasoline will be drawn into the inlet manifold. Where the vacuum line top is made on the end of the manifold two or three cylinders only may be affected, these misfiring because of the excessive amount of gasoline drawn into them. If the carburetor is out of adjust-

ment it may cause misfiring, due to a mixture too rich or too lean. It might cause misfiring on high speed and not on low, or the reverse. When nothing else seems to be wrong, misfiring at low speeds may be corrected often by widening the spark plug gap slightly, and misfiring at high speeds by lessening the gap.

Since a missing cylinder, in addition to subtracting power may actually be putting a brake on the other cylinders, and in every event wastes gasoline and oil without any value received, a triple conservation may be effected by correcting the fault, to say nothing of the saving of wear and tear on the nerves.

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Truck May Be Exempt In U. S. War Revenue Bill

Washington, D. C.—Congress will in the new revenue bill, recognize motor trucks as being 100 percent utilitarian. Motor trucks will not be taxed in the next revenue bill unless other necessities are taxed. They will not be classified in the new bill with such luxuries as cosmetics, chewing gum and other similar commodities, as they were in the first war revenue bill. These forecasts are based upon the reception accorded the presentation of George M. Graham before the ways and means committee some days ago.

Mr. Graham appeared as the chairman of the motor truck committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. The trend of his talk was that truck makers do not object to being taxed, do not object to an increase in the present tax, but do strongly disapprove of classification of motor trucks with luxuries.

At the outset of the address Chairman Claude Kitchen expressed his sympathy with Mr. Graham's plea. In fact, every congressman who questioned Mr. Graham displayed complete approval with the view that motor trucks are purely utility vehicles.

An attempt was made by Congressman Garner of Texas to force Mr. Graham into a declaration that trucks should be regarded as necessities and passenger cars as luxuries. Mr. Garner said:

"In other words, your argument is a nutshell is that you want Congress to recognize the motor truck as a physical mode of transportation and to be treated as such, and you do not want it to be put upon the same plane as pleasure cars?"

Mr. Graham refused to be forced to a point where he would have an argument.

Both Utility Vehicles

He admitted a difference between motor truck and the passenger, but insisted that both were utility vehicles and further replied to every congressional description of motor cars as "pleasure cars" by terming them "passenger cars." He replied to Congressman Garner:

"If you had stopped there without the reference to the passenger car I would have agreed with you."

Mr. Garner said: "You admitted that."

Mr. Graham replied: "Volunteered that; it is not an admission. I said they were two different factors and should be treated differently."

Mr. Garner trying to press Mr. Graham into an admission asked:

"You do not care to be pressed on the advisability of levying a tax on the pleasure automobiles?"

Mr. Graham replied: "For a perfectly honest reason and not for a reason that spares the revenue, because we believe at this time any medium of transportation, whether transportation afforded to freight or to passengers, comprises a necessity. We believe that, but we do feel that no matter how much you may disagree with us as to what measure a passenger car is used for pleasure or for business, certainly you ought to be with us on the proposition that the whole value of the motor truck is 100 percent a utility measure."

Mr. Garner concurred by stating: "I think you are right in that."

Uses Of Trays

The presentation included descriptions of the uses of motor trucks and told of the 6,000 war trucks which have been driven overland carrying spare parts and other supplies from the Middle West to points of embarkation. In addition Mr. Graham told of the return loads of the motor truck, rural express systems, how production of food is augmented by the trucks and how railroad congestion has been reduced through the introduction of motor trucks for short hauls. Congressman Dickinson introduced the recent moving of the shipping board by motor truck from Washington to Philadelphia as evidence of motor truck possibilities. This led to a discussion of the roads, and Mr. Graham fully agreed that where highways are worn by passenger cars and motor trucks they should be repaired and maintained by those interests through government taxation. He asked for the aid of the congressmen for the improvement of the roads for the means of their permanent improvement.

Coming before congressmen who have been exasperated and wearied by requests for tax reduction, asking for no such reduction in motor truck tax and demanding only a fair classification of trucks as utility vehicles, Mr. Graham secured the sympathy of every congressman. At no time during the presentation of his statement was there a word of disapproval and there were frequent nods of accord on the part of the members of the ways and means committee to his statements.

Congressman Longworth, coming into the meeting late and under the

impression that Mr. Graham was seeking a tax reduction, a natural conclusion in view of the usual statement filed, was antagonistic at first. His antagonism resulted in good. He gave Mr. Graham the opportunity to again emphasize the fact that the motor truck makers have no objection to being taxed, but asked only for a proper classification of their product.

The difference in cost and the difference in profit between passenger cars and motor trucks was introduced by Congressman Kitchen, who asked if there was the same percentage of profit. Mr. Graham informed him that owing to the fact that truck makers have had to create a market for motor trucks the selling cost has been greater and consequently reduced the margin of profit on trucks below that on passenger cars.

The problem of taxing motor trucks by horse power or weight developed the information that trucks are not graded according to horse power, and the congressmen were left with the impression that assessment of motor trucks by weight would be equitable.

Arguments that the manufacturer's tax on motor cars be not increased have not been received with favor by many of the ways and means committee. The hearing, however, has established the fact that Chairman Kitchen, while realising the motor car is an essential and a necessity in transportation, thinks that greater revenue is necessary and apparently the motor car industry must contribute its share.

Reeves Presents Case

The case of the N. A. C. C. for the passenger car was presented by Alfred Reeves, who declared that the industry was vital to the transportation necessities of the country today and because of this should not be classified with jewelry, cosmetics, etc., and be subject to a 3 percent tax the same as these. His talk was to the effect that motor car production should be encouraged on the ground that it is a necessity rather than that it should be crippled by additional taxation. Failures of many of the motor car makers were cited as an example of the injustice of the tax, and the use of passenger cars by farmers, doctors and business men, was cited as an indication of their essential nature.

Chairman Kitchen, while seriously considering an increase in the present tax, admitted the necessity of the motor car by stating that in the capital the entire street car transportation would collapse if the passenger car were abolished.

And The Answer

Chairman Kitchen told that at the hearings last year the Packard Motor Car Company stated that it would suffer seriously if the tax were passed, and despite the tax is doing better subjected to a 3 percent tax the same that the tax on Packard cars amounted to \$75 and showed that Packard had increased its price from \$850 to \$1,000, asking why the increase had been made and if the public could stand such large increases why it could not also afford a doubling of the tax.

Most of the congressmen were under the impression that the passenger car makers were also the truck makers and therefore were being compensated for any loss in normal business by the war truck orders. They wanted especially, however, to know if it would not be wise to curtail the industry by a high tax, so that the workers and materials could be devoted to war work. Further, they inquired as to the amount of labor now devoted to passenger car manufacture, the kinds and amounts of materials used, the uses of the passenger cars, the amount of war work being done by makers, the percentage of war work as compared to passenger car work, etc.

This and the other information asked for was unanswered, the information not being available.

Assertions by the congressmen that tungsten steel needed for airplanes had increased 400 percent in price because of the use of it in motor cars went unchallenged despite the fact that tungsten, according to an official here, is being stored away in California to keep up the price.

Congressmen were with few exceptions not impressed by the arguments presented. They were not interested in the size of the industry, its classification or the number of manufacturers who have failed. They were after pertinent information relative to the industry as regards the war. Further, they brought up many of the statements made opposing the original 3 percent tax and attempted to show the fallacies of that opposition by the developments after the tax.

It was asked of Mr. Reeves if the present tax had curtailed the industry as he claimed and, if so, why the revenue from the tax would amount to \$32,000,000 this year—several millions more than were anticipated.

The fact that most of the manufacturers are behind in delivery and un-

able to meet the demands was brought out in refutation of the claim that the makers were suffering a burden from the present tax. Further, the congressmen, by questioning Mr. Reeves showed that the present tax is being passed on to the consumer directly, each bill of sale showing the war tax.

Congressman Gardner of Texas timely opposed the further production of passenger cars, quoted England as an example, and told of the reduction there and the need in this country for labor and materials which he thought should come by curtailment of the industry through high taxation.

Proper Economy In The Use Of Tires

"Anything that will give a tire longer life will keep real dollars in the car owner's pocket and will put off the day when the purchase of a new tire would otherwise be necessary," says the manager of a large rubber company. "We are not for economy that goes to the extent of scrimping, but we believe that if the millions of tires available in this country are run properly, and conservation principles observed in their use, there will be tires enough for everybody."

"Tire accessories also make an ideal and profitable investment at any time, but now they are especially timely. Few tires are completely worn out when thrown away. Most of them are capable of considerable extra mileage if given a little help. A rim-cut patch or an inside tire protector will often add hundreds of miles to the life of the tire."

POINTERS FROM ENGLAND

Automobile Men Over There Ask For Consideration

New York.—That the automobile men of England are wide awake to the necessity of keeping their institutions intact for after the war business is shown in a recent communication to E. A. Scheu, general manager of the King Car Corporation.

"Some of the good arguments presented by our English friends are so suitable to our present needs in this country," says Mr. Scheu, "that I offer them here for those who may need a little general enlightenment. They follow:

"To do anything to count engineering enterprise, to clip the wings of business that has saved the country, to compromise the future of an industry that can itself almost solve the problem of postwar employment would be a shortsighted thing indeed."

"Another point: Without the motor firms, their appliances and their men the Hun would have had us cold, as the saying is. Our national arsenals and workshops could never have turned out a hundredth part of the munitions required. The British motor engineering firms sprang into the breach, and by their assistance the miracle was wrought and the armies of the truly civilised world were supplied."

"This is no exaggeration; the world will know it better when our motor firms have time and permission to publish particulars of what they have done and of what they are doing today. The masters and the owners have done well, and, temporarily, are better off for it. Whether, having gone up like a rocket, they will come down like the stick depends entirely on the treatment that may be meted out to them by our future governments."

"But it is the men that I have in mind; the motor mechanics who knew their craft then and who have not shrunk from teaching it to a hundred times their number. They have served us well. Is their future to be jeopardised because certain folk are of opinion that their staple industry is the production of luxuries? They know better and we know better. It is up to us, then, to inform our rulers that nothing must be done that will throw back for years the greatest industry of the future and very possibly banish most of it from our shores forever."

CADILLAC PERFORMANCE WINS PRAISE OVERSEAS

If the things they read in soldiers' letters home have any effect on the army censors, these men as a class are in a fair way to become Cadillac enthusiasts by the time the war is over.

Both directly and indirectly the Cadillac Motor Car Company hears performance of its cars which are more and more frequently of the military use in France.

Staff Sergeant A. C. Campion, Canadian forestry corps, writes from Jedburgh, Scotland: "My car has stood up under all road conditions, wet and dry, mud and ruts, very often running sixty-eight miles an hour. It has done over 60,000 miles and was only once overhauled. It is running as smooth and as silent as ever, and looks good for another 50,000 if old Fritz doesn't land on it with one of his old whizz-bangs."

CHALMERS ECONOMY SHOWN IN TRYING TEST

Ray McNamara Makes Interesting Experiments With A '35-C' Motor

An average of fourteen miles to the gallon for city running is the notable performance of a stock Chalmers five passenger touring car. Ray McNamara, the well known road engineer, who has just finished a transcontinental run in a Maxwell truck and who has made hundreds of tests, runs and tours throughout the country, recently made an interesting and exceedingly trying test with a Chalmers 35-C engine. He drove it through the most congested shopping districts of Detroit and on the paved boulevards, along with the graveled country roads, giving the results as obtained from a standard five passenger car. A. M. Robbins, general manager of the Chalmers Sales Company, Inc., has received a copy of McNamara's report, which is as follows:

"An average of fourteen miles per gallon was maintained, for 154 miles of city running. The routes followed were between Oakland and Chalmers plants, with a few laps of the boulevard and a few shopping trips downtown, carrying three passengers half the time and driving at all times without economy in view. This struck me as being pretty high mileage for a six cylinder car, so I made second and third tests to verify the statements, with the following results: Seventy-eight miles over the same routes, except with a little cooler weather—the average showed thirteen miles per gallon; seventy miles around the boulevards, avoiding congested traffic, the average was fifteen miles per gallon. I made 122 miles of country running, about forty-eight miles at 22 m. p. m. over concrete and gravel roads without passengers at an average of eighteen miles per gallon. Following this I made three single tests at 27 m. p. m., driving without economy in view, and the average ran 18.1 to 18.5 miles per gallon on the three tests. I believe this to be a very good average for a car of that size and am of the opinion that averages of from fourteen to eighteen miles per gallon could be guaranteed."

AMERICAN CARS POPULAR IN THE MALAY STATES

American cars are in steadily increasing demand in the Straits Settlements, according to a report of Consul General Edwin N. Gunsulius at Singapore on May 7. During the past year there was a decided increase in importations from this country. There is a great demand throughout the Malay Peninsula for small cars to be used for hire for passenger traffic between many towns where the Government roads are excellent, but where the railway has not as yet penetrated. It is no uncommon sight to see stationed at some of these points twenty or thirty American cars for hire.

MOTOR TRANSPORT SERVICE

Government Makes New Divisions—Autos Shipped Overseas

The Motor Transport Service of the U. S. Army will be divided into two divisions. It is reported from Washington. One division will have charge of purchasing and production, while the other will have charge of operation and training. The latter will be known as the Motor Transport Corps with Major Barrett Andrews as head. He has been in service for the last year in the Motor Transport Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces. The former division will continue in charge of Colonel F. Glover as the Motor Transport Service.

A division of the Motor Transport Corps is also contemplated, one section to be for operations and convoys in charge of Lieut.-Col. W. D. Uhler, and the other for purposes of training. Major Andrews plans to inaugurate a system of training in this country that will give the personnel of the Motor Transport Corps experiences similar to those in France.

Prospective deliveries of motor trucks for July were 4,787, for August 4,355 and for September, 4,448.

The reports on July 1 showed that overseas shipments included 4,308 motor trucks of less than one ton capacity; 5,703 one and one-half ton trucks; 7,987 three to five ton trucks; and 8,420 passenger cars.

From April 8, 1917, to July 1 last 8,509 motor truck ambulances were purchased.

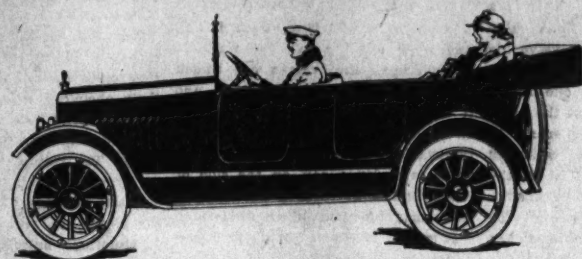


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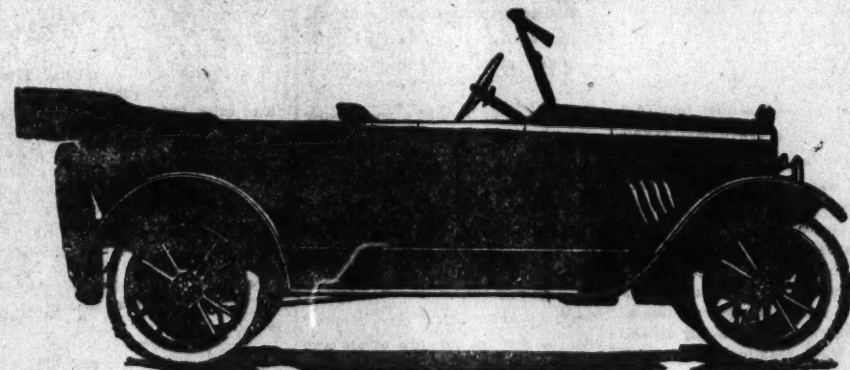
There are four of a kind for the dealer to show you when you call. Some hold sevens. Some fours. And some threes. But every car is an eight. Draw any one of them and you will never discard it. A car that you will not pass by. One that does not cost a pot of money. Fit for any Queen to ride in. You don't have to jack it up for repairs. It is not a joker and there is no gamble when you chip in and buy. A pack of them sold.

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Be Sure Not To Overgrind The Valves Of The Motor

Once A Year Usually Sufficient, Says Expert, For The
Inlet—Testing For Cylinder Troubles

By H. Clifford Brook

Don't grind your valves—not unless necessary. Don't imagine that every little trouble has its origin in leaky valves. The number of times valves need to be ground varies on different cars. But once a year is more than enough for the inlet valve. This valve remains closed when the combustion takes place in the cylinder and during the exhaust, and when it is open nothing but fresh gas passes through it. Therefore it retains a good seat long, and it is a mistake to grind in the inlet valve every time the exhaust valve is doctored.

If the cylinder misfires, one of the first things to do is to test the compression with the starting crank, to determine if lack of compression is the cause of the trouble. If the compression is poor, the exhaust valve usually may be suspected. To determine this fault it is necessary to remove the valve from the engine, examine the seat, and if particles of carbon or rough places are found it is time to act. Pieces of carbon may be scraped off with a knife and this often will remedy the difficulty.

To make sure of the seat it is well to use some very fine grinding compound, or four emery mixed with oil, and just touch up the seat until it shows a continuous gray ring on both valve and seat. To grind further is useless and harmful. I have seen cases where valves have been ground so deep in the casting that the seat was at the bottom of a "well," and when the valve was pushed open there was very little space for the passage of exhaust gases. A little more grinding would have worn through the casting, leaving no seat at all.

When the valves have deep grooves ground in them they must be swung in a lathe and faced off, or new ones procured. To prevent this condition, use very fine grinding compound,

although it may be a little slower than coarse. Rotate the valve back and forth on its seat, using little or no pressure. Every few twists the valve should be lifted free of the seat and given about one-quarter turn.

If the valve sets in the cylinder, care should be taken to plug up all openings leading to the cylinder, so that no grinding compound may work inside, and care should be taken to wipe all of the compound out when the grinding is completed. Otherwise it will keep on grinding and wear out the cylinder walls.

Sometimes the valves are under the head of the cylinder block, and it is necessary to remove the top. In other cases they are overhead in removable cages. More usually the valve is under a cap on the side of the cylinder, so that the individual valve may be removed as desired.

It is well to check up the push rod clearance before and after valve grinding; before, because there may be not enough clearance to allow the valve to seat, thus causing the leak which appears to make grinding necessary; afterward, because there may be a slight lowering of the valve, making adjustment necessary.

Before grinding make sure that the valve needs it and do not grind any more than is necessary. After you have ground enough to give a tight seat, all further effort expended is waste and harmful to the engine.

The conclusion is, grind your valves as often as (but not more often than) they need it; but do not grind them on general principles, nor longer than to make a perfect seat. Adjust the valves carefully and test the adjustment when a leak is suspected. These rules will conserve labor and gas and prevent grinding the valve sent through into the cylinders or valve chamber.

Overcoming One Battery Trouble

Expert Says Sulphation Is The Most Insidious And Most Dangerous

"Of all battery troubles sulphation is the most insidious and the most dangerous," says William H. Stewart, Jr., president of the Stewart Automobile School. "Fortunately it does not often occur with present day charging systems, but it may always occur in case anything goes wrong."

"We must distinguish two kinds of sulphation, normal and abnormal. Normal sulphation takes in ordinary use and is not injurious. It is the result of the action of the electrolyte (sulphuric acid and water) upon the battery plates to make electricity. This action occurs in both sets of plates and they become lead sulphate. When the battery is recharged this sulphate is driven back into the electrolyte and the plates return to their chemical condition at the beginning; lead oxide in the positive plates and spongy lead in the negative plates. The sulphate is easily dissolved by chemical action. But if the sulphate becomes too hard to dissolve the plates are ruined. This condition is abnormal sulphation, usually referred to simply as a sulphated battery, meaning one in which it is impossible to remove the sulphate."

"The causes of sulphated batteries are briefly: (1) Discharging the battery too low, say, below 1.150 on the hydrometer. (2) Standing too long discharged at 1.175 or lower. (3) Acid too strong; above 1.350 when battery is charged. (4) An internal short circuit in one or more cells. (5) Battery never fully charged, and (6) Taps of the plates uncovered. (7) Standing several months without recharging. Let us examine these in detail."

"1. Discharging the battery too low. This causes the sulphate to accumulate in such quantities that it becomes insoluble—too hard to dissolve. If generator fails to deliver current and car is used continually this will occur. Its presence is inexcusable because the ammeter would show that no charge is taking place and the hydrometer test would disclose it immediately."

"2. Standing too long discharged has the same effect, as the charge gradually weakens and the sulphate becomes insoluble."

"3. Acid too strong is due to the mistaken zeal of some one who tests

the electrolyte and finds it low in gravity. He immediately puts in some sulphuric acid to bring it up to strength. When the battery is fully discharged the acid is too strong and ruinous sulphation occurs. One of the cautions which cannot be too forcefully impressed on the battery user is 'never add acid' except under expert advice. The battery man has facilities for determining if the cell needs acid, and he is the proper one to replace it. It should only be added in case it has been spilled or has leaked out."

"4. Internal short circuit is due to a piece of metal falling into the cell, warped plates or sediment too high. The cell is discharged and remains so while the others are in use. Consult a battery expert, as this is a serious trouble."

"5. Battery never fully charged means that the delivery of current from the generator is not great enough or that we use the lights and starter too much. The sulphate is completely driven out of the plates and so goes an accumulating until the battery is ruined."

"6. Taps of plates may become exposed to the air due to evaporation of the water in the electrolyte, particularly in summer. Keep it above the plates and this trouble is not to be feared except in the rare case of a jar becoming cracked through rough handling. The electrolyte leaking from the battery is sufficient warning."

"7. When a battery is stored for the winter it should receive a freshening charge once every two months. If this is not done the battery becomes sulphated."

"A sulphated plate is readily distinguished by its color. It carries a coating of white, which is readily seen through the opening at top of the cell. Such a battery should be taken to the service station immediately. It may be possible to save it by a long, slow charge, the rate depending on the capacity of the battery. In case of doubt consult the nearest service station. The battery manufacturers have a chain of such stations all over the country, where a battery may be tested and water added free of charge. If fear of sulphation or any other trouble is entertained consult the battery man immediately. He is a good man to get acquainted with."

OUR FLAG IN MANY LANDS

Americans In France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy, And Belgium

Washington, August 1.—American fighting men are now in six countries, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy, and Belgium. American artillery has been reported on the French line opposite Mulhausen, several miles inside the border of the German Empire.

In Austria, the olive-drab uniform supports Italian actors which swing around the toe of Lake Garda, and American fliers have maneuvered over the Venetian lowlands, where the Austrian drive was forced back this Spring. In Belgium, they have gone over the top with Australians, and in France their forces in action now can be counted by army corps. In Russia, at Vladivostok and now on the frozen reaches of the Murman coast they are putting disciplined force behind the manifold manifestations of national purpose. Likewise, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, they fill up the school camps and prepare themselves for action.

These men, drafted nearly all, are the agents in the far-flung journeyings of a nation whose military history has shown more than one instance in which volunteers, ordered to cross a boundary have sat town, private and officer alike, to debate the constitutionality of a warlike expedition to foreign soil, and still more instances where militia organizations have successfully opposed national attempts to send them beyond their own State lines.

Yet today, under the urge of the war resolution, which directed the Administration "to exert all of its power and employ all of its resources to carry on war against the Imperial German Government and to bring the conflict to a successful conclusion," drafted men and volunteers have not raised a single protest of serious import.

It was not until January of the present year that the Supreme Court formally construed the Constitution to allow any sort of war operation the nation desired to carry on. The court said of contentions opposing that view that they "were too frivolous for notice."

Yet long before the decision the first drafted American had fallen in battle overseas and legions more had streamed after him to every quarter, almost, of the Eurasian continent. Thus the historian has a large and interesting mile-post on which to build in the future.

French, British and American makes. TRIAL TRIPS MAY BE ARRANGED BY APPOINTMENT.

Red Cross Building Hospitals

Paris, August 1.—Half a million francs have been appropriated by the American Red Cross to complete the installation of four tubercular hospitals. One of these is for use by the National Railway Union, comprising 400,000 members, and another is for Serbian tubercular cases.

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Devices For Gas Conservation

Of the gas-saving devices put on the market in the past, there have been so many backed by overdrawn claims and worthless guarantees that most motorists have become rather skeptical of them says a writer in Motor. That was the writer's attitude until about two years ago, when a trial purchase of a little auxiliary air valve attachment featured by a well-known accessory firm convinced me that these devices were not all bad. This device was simply a little butterfly valve attached to the inlet manifold and operated by a convenient handle on the steering post. The car to which it was applied was a 1913 model having a medium-sized four cylinder motor which had always been rather slow in accelerating and had lacked flexibility. To secure satisfactory idling it was necessary to set the needle valve at a point which caused loading up and smoking when maximum speed and power were needed. The auxiliary air valve in the carburetor itself, although set and operating all right, according to a carburetor service man, failed to overcome this. The new air valve in the manifold corrected this condition to a marked degree. Whenever the pulling was heavy, or I wanted to explore the remote portions of the speedometer scale, I gave the conveniently notched, steering post handle of this device a slight turn while opening the throttle, and found it very helpful. With the new valve there was a little less tendency to carbonize, and gasoline consumption decreased about eight percent, which seemed good results from a \$4 investment. The device required no repairs in over 6,000 miles of use.

In this general class of air valves, there are two common types—one for attachment directly to or within the carburetor, and the other in or upon the intake manifold. Though having had personal experience only with the latter type, the former seems more liable to hamper carburetor operation and adjustment and more difficult to install and less accessible.

Another classification of devices for altering the proportion and atomization of air in the mixture might be made into hand-operated and automatic types, respectively. Although some motorists report satisfactory results from the automatic type, these devices are so dependent on compression, motor temperature, carburetor type and adjustment, grade of fuel, and similar variable factors that the manual type is preferable.

Many different shapes and types of air valves have been produced, some stationary (except when moved by an operating rod), and some revolving or vibrating with the intake suction. While the latter are claimed to produce a more energetic mixing action, they are generally noisy and more liable to get out of order.

There are at present a good many steam injectors, vaporizers, and de-carbonisers on the market which are claimed to save gas, increase speed and power, eliminate carbon, and make themselves otherwise generally useful. Most of these outfits utilise water, from the motor's cooling system or a small tank of their own, to join the mixture of air and gas in the inlet manifold. As the water enters the combustion chamber, it is supposed to form live steam, which prolongs the period of combustion and converts carbon into carbon monoxide gas that passes out of the cylinder on the exhaust strokes.

Whatever the theoretical pros and cons of the matter, I installed a device of this type last summer on a little four-cylinder car which was giving considerable carburetor and carbon trouble, and I have no doubt that it was worth the \$5 that it cost, because it was directly responsible for smoother running, with much less carbon and slightly decreased gas consumption. Simply running the motor several minutes with the water valve of this outfit turned on was all that it was necessary to use it. By doing this regularly once in 300 miles in winter and every 200 miles in summer, I have had no serious carbon trouble in almost a year, or about 4,700 miles and have saved at least 12 gallons or about \$3 worth of gasoline.

If one has a high-grade modern car and is a "stickler" for correct carburetor adjustment, lubrication and careful driving, he will hardly find it worth while to install a special air valve, vaporizer or steam injector; but my experience leads me to believe that the average owner with the average car will gain more than its cost in purchasing well known equipment of this kind.

School For Card Players

Action Bridge.—G.P.B. says: Z deals and bids no trump. A says two hearts, which Y and B pass, but Z doubles. When A redoubles all pass and Y leads. During the play of the hand A renounces to a club lead, although he has two clubs in his hand. Z calls attention to it, but the hand is played out and due to the revoke A is enabled to make his contract, two odd at hearts. What is the penalty to be exacted from A and B? There is no question of rubber involved.

The rules forbid the revoking side from scoring anything but honors as held, as that score is not affected by the play. As it is the declarer that revokes in this case Y and Z score 100 points penalty. A's winning eight tricks and fulfilling his contract simply saves him from any further penalty. Whether or not the revoke enabled him to get his eight tricks does not alter the situation in any way.

E. L. says: Z deals and bids two diamonds. A passes and Y goes no trumps. When all pass and B leads Z lays down six diamonds, ten high, in the dummy. After the hand a dispute arises and Z bets that a bid of one diamond is an invitation to the partner to go no trumps, while a bid of two diamonds shows a long suit without the top, and that this is the convention in the leading New York clubs.

The best players do not make any bids as an invitation to the partner to go no trumps. They state what they have and let the partner do what he likes with it. A bid of one diamond (or club) shows two sure tricks in hand for attack or defence, at least one of them being in the suit named. There is no such bid as two diamonds or clubs nowadays, except as a convention to show that the hand is a no trumper but for its weakness in the suit named, clubs or diamonds. Six diamonds, ten high, is not an original bid. A year or two ago they used to bid two in a minor suit, clubs or diamonds, to show five or six sure tricks in that suit and nothing else. The weakness of this bid was that it disclosed the location of the other suits to the opponents and also that it was entirely unnecessary, as a partner who had a no trumper would bid it just as freely as a take out of one diamond as of two.

M. C. B. says: Z starts with a bid of two hearts and A bids two diamonds. No one appears to notice that this is not enough, and the hand is played at two diamonds. Attention is called to the deficiency when A is set two tricks, Z insisting that it should be three, as A should have bid three.

B bets it is too late to correct the error.

B is right. Both adversaries must have passed the insufficient bid without correcting it, and that accepts it as regular.

H.T.M. says: During the play of a heart contract A trumps a club. His partner, B, at once asks him, "No spades, partner?" to which A replies, "Yes, I have spades, but no clubs." The declarer demands that A place his spades on the table, under the rule that he has named them as in his hand.

The law states that "a card" mentioned as being held in the hand may be called as exposed. If A had stated what spades he held they would have become exposed; but as he states neither the size nor the number, it is difficult to see how Z can demand a penalty.

Cassino.—C.W.N. says: A and B agree to play a game of twenty-one point cassino, stipulating that should the game result in a tie the Canfield method of counting should be employed. That is, if both contestants were 18 up the points went out in order of cards, spades, big cassino, etc. When A reaches 18 B is only 15. After A takes in three points, big cassino and an ace, he claims the game. This B disputes.

The so-called Canfield method is nothing but the rule that has always obtained in cassino ever since it was a game. No matter whether the players are a tie or not, the counts go out in the order stated. A cannot claim the game while B has a chance to make six points.

De Palma Sets Mark In His Packard Car

The fastest lap ever made by a 300-inch machine on any track in the United States country was made by Ralph de Palma at the Chicago speedway, June 22. Driving his great Packard racing car, he circled the two-mile track in one minute two seconds and forty one-hundredths of a second. This is at the rate of 116 miles an hour.

De Palma set the new figure for all other drivers to strive for by attempting to better the local speedway record of 13 miles an hour, held by Dario Resta. The record made by De Palma is official. It is not improbable that in the near future Chevrolet, Resta, De Palma and Duray, the great French driver, will meet in a match race to settle the question as to who pilots the world's fastest.

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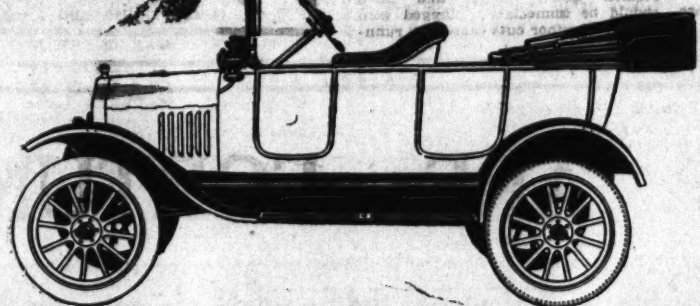
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will arrive this week. As this may be the last shipment that we shall receive for some time to come, owing to the embargo on Motor Car Shipments from the United States, intending purchasers are recommended to book their orders without delay. The price will be



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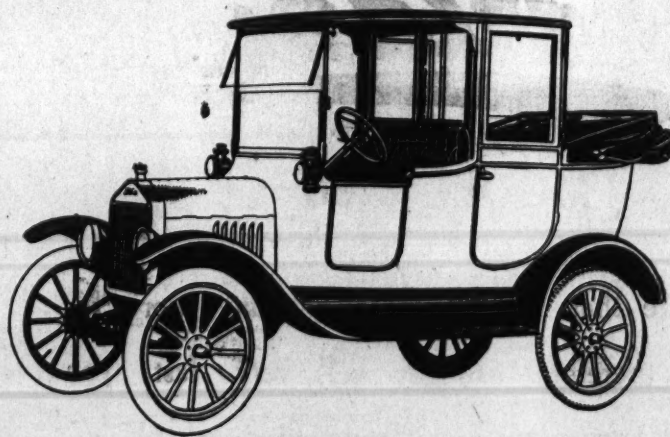


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War-Time Auto Purchaser Will Find Many Changes

Buyers Of Cars Get Many Surprises In Examining Their Late Model Motor Acquisitions

Suggestions to the wartime car purchaser are given in a most interesting article in the May Motor Life. Some of these are quoted:

"One of the rudest shocks nearly every new buyer of a motor car experiences is the discovery that immediate delivery is almost a thing of the past. Even buyers of their third or fourth cars are rudely jolted by the time they are required to await delivery of their chosen cars. In the past many purchasers have been led by their unpreparedness for such a counter to their plans to substitute almost any car that could be secured quickly for the one that investigation and consideration of requirements pointed them toward."

"Less changes of model are to be expected in the next few years. It is unlikely that what is a good buy today will not be a good buy six months from now. Indeed, it is quite as likely as not to be a better buy today than later, since the upward trend in prices has by no means subsided."

"If the buyer climbs into the 1918 car and then remembers the feel of his old one, he will have a snug feeling that the new car is roomier and deeper. He will somehow feel that the car has been adapted to his shape rather than arbitrarily laid out for him to adapt himself to. Yet, if he measures the length of the front compartment and the tonneau he will probably find that if

there is any difference in size, the new car is the smaller. He will find that the difference lies in the pitch of the seats, the rake of the steering post, the set of the pedals, the position of the toeboards."

"Let him glance under the hood and he will find a clean, compact block of an engine, with its accessories evidently planned before the cylinder patterns were made. He will note an absence of those awkward voids which of old made for long hoods and short and teetering tonneaus."

"Let him investigate the engine further and he will find that the once genial carburetor has acquired a Scrooge-like character; that it thrives on the poorest grades of gasoline, gleams all the stray heat it can from the exhaust and empties its precious gas directly into the valve-pockets, jealously avoiding the long inlet manifolds of other years. He will find that the distributor has become modest and clings closely to the crankcase with short, straight cables, bundled tightly together in conduits. The battery will probably be close by and the wiring will be direct and well protected. When the experienced motorist looks back over his visits to the service station and remembers the trivial things that brought him there, he will take great satisfaction in these little refinements."

The Biggest, Most Powerful Car

The question has often been asked, which is the biggest and most powerful motor car ever used successfully on the road. The record for greatness in this respect appears to lie with the 300 horse-power Fiat built in 1911 and raced in 1912 and 1913. This car, which is now in retirement at the Fiat factory, has four cylinders of 190 by 250 mm. bore and stroke, giving a piston displacement of 1,730 cubic inches.

There is a general impression that this huge racing car was run on Brooklands by the Italian crack, Nazzaro. Such is not the case, however. Nazzaro raced on Brooklands track with Mophistopheles—another huge motor car—in a very sensational match against Mr. Edge's Napier "Samson," when victory fell to the Fiat. Mophistopheles was not quite so big as the 300 horse-power racer, its cylindrical dimensions being 190 by 140 mm. or 1,107 cubic inches. It was only a little time after this match that the Fiat Company decided to attempt to secure the world's

flying kilometer record, and as Mophistopheles was then in the hands of a private owner, Sir George Abecromby, Bt., the Company designed and built the 300 horse-power racer, which is the biggest engine even put into a chassis.

Although of such unusual size, the four cylinders are a bloc casting with enclosed overhead valves. This, together with the long stroke, made a very high engine, and although there is not an inch of waste under the bonnet, it stands 5 ft. 7 ins. from the ground. The car has four speeds and chain drive. When racing the mechanic is entirely hidden under the big cowl.

It had been arranged for Nazzaro, then at the height of his fame, to drive the new racer on Brooklands track, and with this object in view he led the car several times on Italian roads. However, a few weeks before the tests in England, Nazzaro decided to establish his own motor car factory, and his connection with The Fiat racing department was

severed. The car was turned over to Bordino, another Italian driver, who took it to Brooklands, where it did not give all the speed that was expected of it, principally owing to the great difficulty of holding such a heavy and powerful car on the track. Later, Bordino raced the car on Saltburn beach.

The car was returned to the Italian factory without having broken the coveted kilometer record, then and still held, it may be mentioned, by a German machine. While the big racer was in the Fiat shops it attracted the attention of a Russian prince, who immediately purchased it and secured the services of Arthur Duray in an attempt to capture the kilometer record. Duray took the car to Ostend in November, 1913, and under the control of the Automobile Club of France attempted to break the record. Electrically timed, he covered the kilometer on several occasions at an average speed of 143 miles an hour. One of the international racing rules stipulates that flying kilometer records must be run in both directions and the average taken, the second run to be made within a quarter of an hour of the first. As the weather conditions were very bad at that time of the year, the road surface being wet and strong winds prevailing, Duray was never able to make the two trips within the quarter of an hour. Consequently he has not officially been credited with the record, although there is no doubt that he has attained the highest speed in the world. The Russian Prince never made use of the car, for he found that it was too fast for Russian roads, and the French authorities who examine and approve every new type of car before allowing it on the roads, were of the opinion that the 300 horse-power monster was not safe for French national highways.

It must not be imagined that the building of such big racing engines is a wasted effort. One of the sister engines was made use of in a boat and another duplicate of the 300 horse-power racer did good service aboard an airship. The experience gained in the building of these big racing engines has proved of great value in airplane engine design. At the beginning of the war very few engines were made of more than 80 horse-power. At the present time 300 horse-power in one unit is considered small, but makers without previous experience did not arrive at this size and power without considerable difficulty.

It is quite possible that after the war many car manufacturers will be tempted to put their big aviation engines in a chassis for test purposes and short distance records. The Fiat Company, for instance, could build another 300 horse-power racing car with an engine very much lighter

and more efficient than the one now in retirement. Indeed, if the power could be made use of to advantage, a car of twice this power could be put on the road—or on the track, for it is doubtful if any driver would want to sit behind a 700 horse-power monster on an ordinary road.

Used Cars In Demand As War Cuts Output

Higher Prices For Good Second-Hands; English Conditions Compared

In view of the contemplated radical curtailment, in passenger automobile production, the used car has assumed a position of greater importance and value than ever known in former years. Ever since the first of the present year used cars in good condition have been in steady demand and second-hand cars have never sold for such good prices as is the case today. Prices are bound to go up before the end of the year. The normal supply of used cars is naturally less than usual, owing to the tendency of many owners to keep their old cars instead of buying new ones, and with the curtailment in production the supply of used cars is also automatically reduced.

Speaking of this new condition in the automobile sales service, the head of a New York motor car agency said yesterday:

"There is a possibility that future conditions in this country will be comparable with present conditions in England, where automobiles built in 1914 are commanding almost as high a price as when they were new. England has made no cars for civilian use for more than three years, the factories having been converted into munition plants or taken over by the Government for the manufacture of airplanes and motors. Many of England's used cars are now in the hands of their second and third owners, but despite their years of service their performance is most creditable. That coal gas instead of gasoline is used as a fuel makes the efficiency of these old campaigners all the more surprising."

"The used car is not a thing to be despised. It has a greater value than ever before in the history of the industry. It does not require a seer to forecast the automobile market of 1920 and 1921 should the war be prolonged for two or more years."

MOTOR TRUCK TOURING NOW COMES TO THE FORE

Fifty Boy Scouts Make Interesting Trip From Akron, Ohio, To Boston

New York, August 13.—Pleasure touring by motor truck is something new in automobiling, but fifty boy scouts of Akron, Ohio, recently had the time of their lives in a long-distance trip of that sort to Boston and return, about 2,100 miles. The trip was given to the boys by P. W. Litchfield, President of the Akron Council of Boy Scouts of America. Five trucks were used, three carrying the boys, one the baggage and camp outfit, and the fifth, equipped with a military field kitchen, served as the commissary department.

The tour was from Akron, following the Lincoln Highway to New York, then the old Boston Post Road to Boston through New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and Worcester, returning through Providence, New London, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Gettysburg, and Pittsburgh, covering two weeks.

The passenger-carrying trucks were fitted with the side seats, which at night could be folded, permitting the entire floor space to be used as a sleeping compartment. Mattresses were placed on the floor. An upper row of bunks was provided by stretching a canvas sheet half way between the floor and the top of the truck.

Just before meal time the commissary truck, which was capable of greater speed than the others, moved ahead of the caravan, selected an eating place, and had the meal ready for the party by the time the other trucks arrived.

New York, 612 miles from Akron, was reached in forty-seven hours, and Boston, 785 miles, in sixty-one hours, the rate of speed for the elapsed time being thirteen miles an hour. After a sight-seeing tour around Boston, the scouts went into camp on the seacoast near Green Harbor, Mass., for five days.

On the return trip stops were made in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. In Washington the party was received by President Wilson at the White House. The Gettysburg battlefield was then visited, and the travelers received a rousing welcome home on the completion of the first Boy Scout motor tour in America.

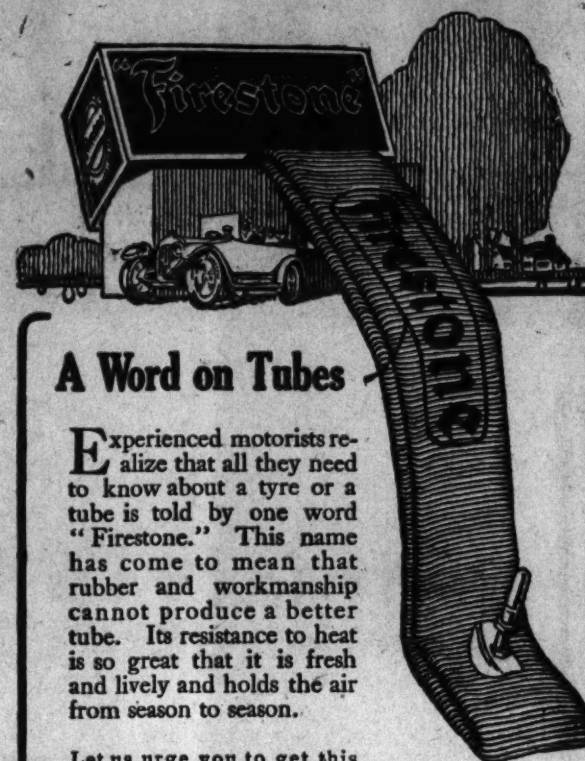
KEEP TIRE TREAD INTACT

It is important that the tire tread be kept intact, says a tire manager. Otherwise dirt, grease, water, and other injurious substances gain access to the fabric, and rapid deterioration results. Small slashes and holes should be immediately plugged with plastic. If minor cuts caused by run-

ing over glass, sharp pebbles, etc. are not taken care of, the tire will go out of service prematurely. As the tire rolls along, the cut sucks in water and gravel, which are absorbed by the fabric, just as a wick absorbs oil. The moisture causes a separation of the tread from the fabric, and the dirt works in at the point of separation.

Overland Flies Biggest Flag

The largest American flag ever made was displayed recently on the front of the Willys-Overland administration building, Toledo, O., signaling that the office employees of the big automobile company had registered 100 percent in the draft.



A Word on Tubes

Experienced motorists realize that all they need to know about a tyre or a tube is told by one word "Firestone." This name has come to mean that rubber and workmanship cannot produce a better tube. Its resistance to heat is so great that it is fresh and lively and holds the air from season to season.

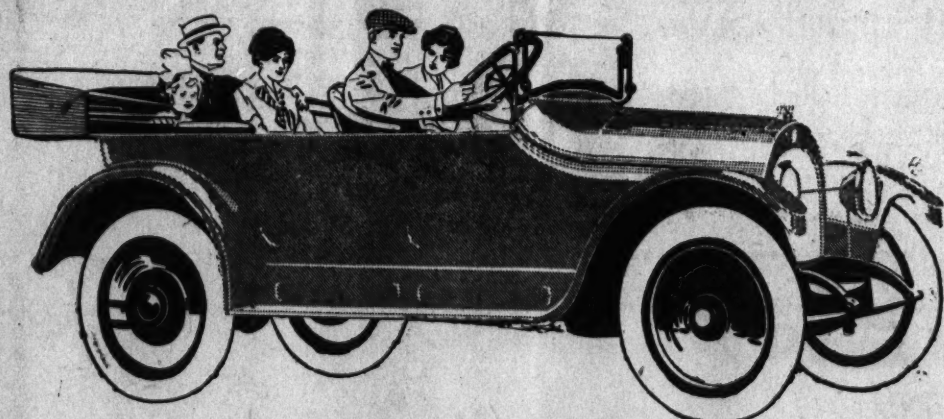
Let us urge you to get this tube for the money it will save in tube bills and the economy it will mean through its superb support of your casings. Weak, leaky tubes are among the worst enemies of tyres. And remember that all we have said is covered by the one word, "Firestone," the "Word of Honor" in tubes or casings.

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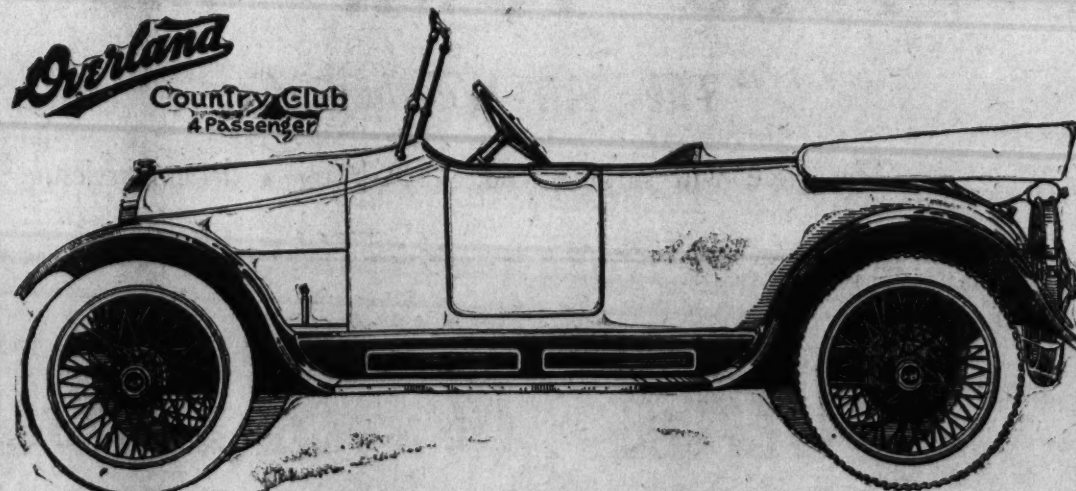
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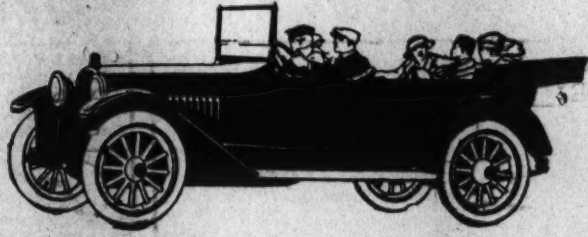
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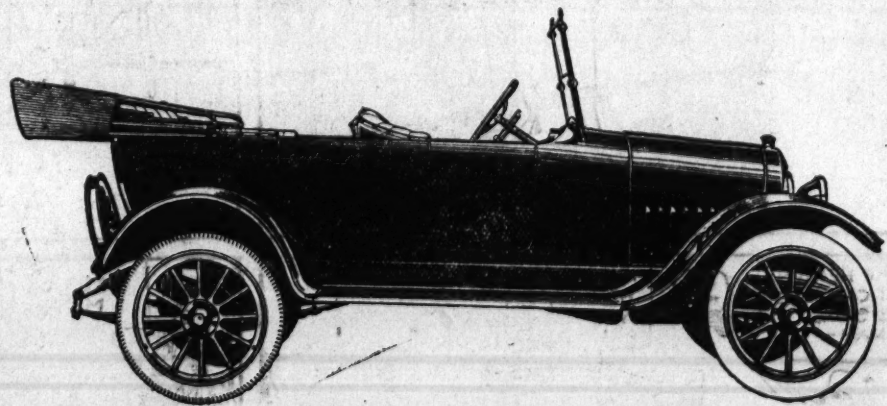
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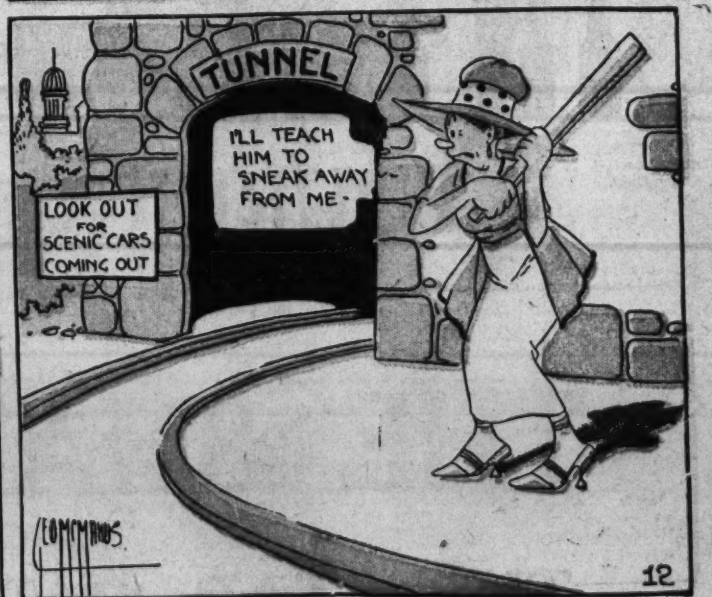
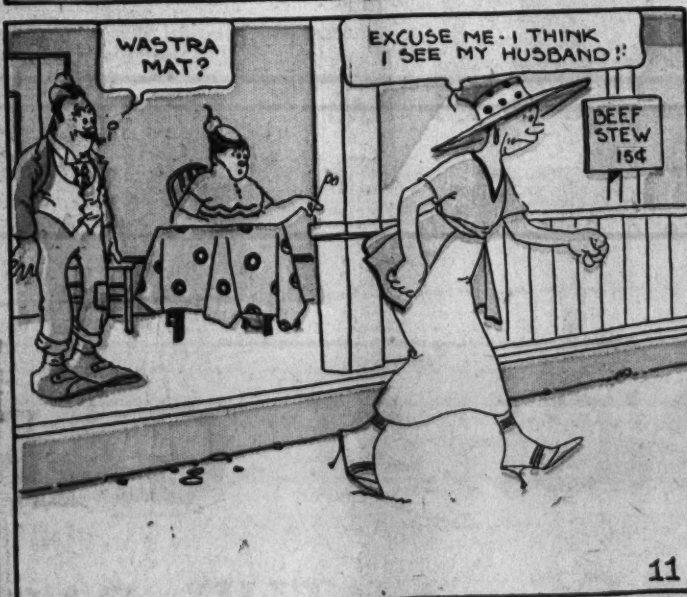
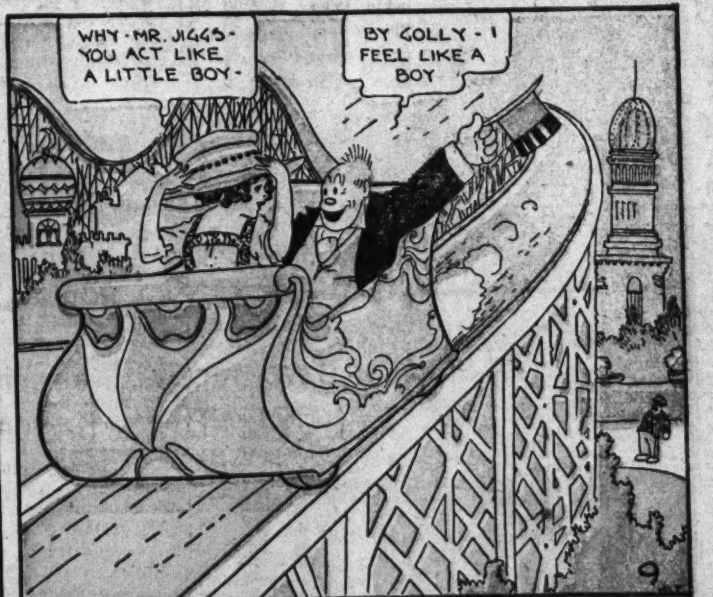
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Bringing Up Father



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1936

ANNUAL RAIN AT AMERICAN CAMP

Old Man Weather Has Its Usual Fling At S. V. C. Company

IN FINE FETTER ANYWAY

Cup Competition This Afternoon With Official Guests Invited To Tiffin

True to tradition the Weather Man had his annual fling at the American Company's yearly rifle meeting yesterday, favoring the campers-out with showers ranging from a gentle drizzle to a steady downpour throughout the day and making shooting—which formed practically the whole day's program—at times difficult and at no time exactly pleasant. Even the persistent attentions of Mr. J. Pluvius, however, failed to put the damper on the camp.

"It's rained every Saturday of the annual meeting since I can remember," philosophized one old-timer. "And if it had failed to repeat this year I'd have been disappointed."

Which seemed to voice the general sentiment and the campers are inclined to let the Weather Doctor off with no more than a good "cussing out," providing he has the decency to turn on the "fair and warmer" tap for today.

Camp In Good Fettle Anyway

As a matter of fact Rifle Range Camp was in fine fettle last night, always barring the luckless detail on guard. Bridge games transpired here and there after mess, the ukulele squad was again in action and considerable close—and more scattered—harmony sprang up in various tents. The harmonica artist was absent from the orchestra, having an engagement to walk post till midnight, and could not be inveigled into blowing even a few bars in the rain.

Yesterday was a busy day about the range. Spilled out of their bunk at 5:30 a.m. by reveille the company took a strong dose of the manual of arms as setting-up, exercises, polished camp and stood inspection before breakfast. After the meal a number of the outfit were excused because of business duties down town. For the rest there was drill for the rookies, productive of no casualties, and then it was shoot, shoot, shoot, for the rest of the day as many aching shoulders and bawling marksmen attested to last night. The range sounded like a lively sector of the Western front transplanted to Hongkew and when the roll called in the afternoon and squad shooting commenced it sounded like another German retreat.

By yesterday afternoon there were seventy or more men in camp and that number will stay until tomorrow morning when camp will be broken.

Cup Competition Today

Today the American Company Cup competition will be fired at the range and many visitors are expected to this afternoon to watch this popular annual event. The American Company will have an guests at tiffin. Consul-in-Charge N. T. Johnson, Judge C. S. Lobingier, Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant of the S.V.C. and Captain Dyer. This morning the men of the company will shoot the last ranges of its own practice and there will be a little drill and ordinary camp routine.

Church services will be held in the mess hall at 7:30 o'clock this morning and Prof. C. H. Robertson will talk of Y.M.C.A. work and of conditions in Siberia.

Tonight the men of the unit will give a smoker with varied entertainment features, the officers of the company and the non-commissioned men of the other units of the S.V.C. being invited guests. The affair will be held in the mess hall. Privates Heen, Glenby and Blanchard will provide stringed and vocal musical numbers and the company's own talent will be supplemented by Mr. Jack Raynes, who will officiate at the piano. Mr. Silas, Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow and Mr. Carson. The men themselves will do "Little chorus work, some of which has been in rehearsal."

The company will break camp early tomorrow morning and the breaking thereof will be a matter of practically unanimous regret, for despite yesterday's bad weather there are few who have not enjoyed the outing throughout.

"Great stuff," was the general verdict. "Wish we could have a week more of it."

Camp Notes

Capt. S. A. Ransom, Lieut. R. K. Hykes and W. E. Gauer will wear the American Co. colors in today's shoot of the American Company Cup. The company has won the match for four years and hopes to make it five straight this afternoon. The following twenty organizations have teams entered for the shoot: S.V.C. staff, Japanese Co., Shanghai Scottish, Chinese Co., Italian Co., First Reserves, Shanghai Rifle Association, Light Horse, Machine Gun Co., Maritime Co., Engineers, 4th S. Co. (British), "B" Co. (British), Fort-

(Continued on Page 2)

Smiles from the Mixed Court

A little neighborly argument over the matter of precedence in the use of public conveniences is all right and only to be expected—and may the party with the best lungs and vocabulary win. But when one of the parties so far forgets the conventionalities of urban controversy as to abandon open lingual warfare and try to bend a milk bottle over the other party's nose, that is something else again. Especially when the parties are of the so-called, feeble sex.

It was wash day for Dung On-sa. In view of which she had bundled up the family habilitments and taken them to a water tap near her home, which was up an alleyway off Elgin Road. She was industriously compiling the family's supply of fresh linen and there was not an irritating thought to flit across her mind, except may be such trifling factors as the hardness of the water or the propensity of Mr. Dung to wear holes in his socks.

This was the situation when Ng Kau-sa edged into the scene. Ng bore a large bottle which she appeared anxious to rinse out in a hurry. She thrust the receptacle in among the Dung laundry and beneath the stream from the tap. In doing so she contrived to deflect about a pall-ful of water into the laundress' lap. Hostilities then opened.

According to her own account it, Madame Daung arose and "blamed" Madame Ng for spilling the water on her. Madame Ng blamed her back and then there was a "quarrel." It is to be conjectured that the "blaming" echoed up and down the narrow alleyway and reverberated between the houses all up and down Elgin Road. Finally Madame Ng, tired of the din, or maybe having finished, rinsing the glassware, or possibly, even, losing her temper, took a preliminary swing with the bottle and whacked it earnestly against her neighbor's profile, thus bringing the discussion to a close for the time being.

The matter was opened up again in the Mixed Court where Mrs. Ng disputed Mrs. Daung's account of things and maintained that she herself had been on the defensive all the time, having been attacked, not by Mrs. Daung alone, but by several of the latter's Allies.

"I had no alternative but to hit her with the bottle," she said.

The Court furnished her with a couple of alternatives, offering her the choice of a \$3 fine or 3 days in jail.

Zung Is Wrong Again

Yuen Tsung-tung, who lives on Gordon Road, had just finished his first after-dinner smoke and, needing more tobacco, laid his new and shining brass water pipe down on a table in the hallway while he went for more fuel. When he came back he saw someone stalk in at the front door, walk straight up to the table, appropriate the pipe and start determinedly for the door without a word.

Yuen gasped a couple of times and then started after his silent caller. With the aid of a couple of constables the fugitive, Zung Sso, was cornered.

"I thought the pipe belonged to a friend of mine," explained Zung in court.

It developed that he had made three previous mistakes of the same sort and Zung was consigned to the Municipal Bastle for six months.

Overlooking the Dog

Kwai Yung-kwe was present in the Mixed Court by reason of the presence of a dog in his home for which no license had been taken out. Kwai said it was a surprise to him. "I didn't know we had a dog," said he. But the fact remained that the Kwai establishment did include a canine. Kwai said he had been away to Wush one day recently and maybe the animal had annexed itself to the family during his absence. Anyway it cost him \$1.

INDOOR SPORTS



PLAYING PINOCHE WITH A PARTNER WHO IS DAFFY ON BIDDING AND WHO ALWAYS YELLS FOR HELP

At the Theaters

"When a Man Sees Red," a film version of Larry Evans' novel, "The Painted Lady," which ran in the Saturday Evening Post, will be screened at the Apollo Theater beginning Thursday night. The movie drama is the first Shanghai booking of Fox Film Corporation pictures. It has been termed "the strongest and most striking photoplay recently produced" by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, New York City. "Roaring Lions and Wedding Bells" is the comedy picture announced.

Episodes three and four of "The House of Hate," Pathe's American Gazette and a comedy film, "Rain-bow Island," will be shown tonight when Thurber and Thurber appear for the last time.

Thomas H. Ince's picture, "The Zeppelin's Last Raid," will be shown tonight and tomorrow at the Victoria Theater. The story is a war theme written by C. Gardner Sullivan, and presents a series of thrills and spectacular scenes. Pictures of the giant flying machines are shown. Special music on the new organ recently imported by the management will be another attraction.

The Olympic Theater will present Pauline Frederick in the "The Slave Market," a picture that has attracted attention and fascinated audiences wherever shown.

This afternoon and tonight the Isis Theater will offer four episodes of "The Secret of the Submarine." The first two episodes of the picture are being repeated tonight owing to a number of requests sent to the management. Monday night the fifth and sixth episodes of this gripping picture will be screened.

The reopening of the New World dance hall took place last night and an entertaining program is now offered.

Today's Sports

Lawn Tennis

"A" Co., S.V.C. vs. Machine Gunners, S.V.C. at Shanghai Cricket Club courts at 3:45 p.m.

S. R. C. vs. Japanese Tennis Club on Recreation Club courts at 3:30 p.m.

Lawn Bowls

S. L. B. C. vs. Hongkong on the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club rinks at 3 p.m.

Yachting

Shanghai Yacht Club race at Wootung. Start at about 9 a.m.

The Weather

Very cloudy today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 77 and the minimum 65.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 79.2 and 61.6.

Hongkong Lawn Bowlers Beat Shanghai By 26 To 15

Hongkong took revenge on Shanghai yesterday, the local bowlers going down to defeat by 26 to 15. The match was played early in the morning, thus avoiding the heavy rain.

For the first four ends Shanghai did nothing, and in the next eight ends they were only able to score two, and by this time the Hongkong team had scored 12 which put them in the winning road. Bond was the phenomenal and he kept on saying so. He knocked his rival Harvey all over the place when it came to getting near the Jack.

The homesters got busy and somewhere the end scored as often as their opponents but they started too late and when it came to diffin time they had to forego the nice spoons that Harvey had brought for them and in their place treat their victors to appetizers. Gaines reckons that Hongkong beat the best four in the Settlement, but he was one of them, and Bain did not agree with him. Bain was not one of them.

Messrs. Bond, Gerard, Harvey and Russell represented the winners, while Dunlop, Gaines, Sheridan and Taylor did service for Shanghai. It

ought to be mentioned that Sheridan got all his Irish together when things were looking black and got in any amount of fine woods. Taylor was off his game and was generally short but he has not been on the rinks for some weeks. Gaines was anxious all the time while Dunlop smiled and did his very effective best.

Hongkong	Shanghai
Ends	Points
1	2
2	3
3	1
4	1
5	0
6	4
7	2
8	1
9	1
10	3
11	1
12	0
13	0
14	5
15	0
16	0
17	1
18	2
19	0
20	0
21	0

Golf Has Done Big Bit To Win The War

By John G. Anderson

New York, July 20.—Statistics of golf in war times make interesting reading. After a rather extensive period of inquiry there can be presented now at practically the half way mark in the season's golfing a number of figures which are as accurate as painstaking endeavor can make them.

Perhaps the most interesting is the number of players who are now in the service of their country. This has been computed before, and later advice has not changed the previous estimates. There are approximately 3,000 golf clubs in the country, but 600 of these are summer or what we might call transient clubs whose membership is made up of the members of many other golf clubs.

Of the 2,500 left it is a safe and conservative estimate to say that 10 per cent of their members have gone. This makes a grand total of 25,000 amateur golfers.

Frankly it is wise to err on the side of the smaller figures, but the temptation to put the figure at much higher levels was strong when we discovered that out of a total membership of 1,100 in the Merion Cricket Club there are no fewer than 400 who are performing real service which entitles them to be considered in the list of war helpers.

In the metropolitan section there is scarcely a club that cannot show a service flag of twenty-five stars, but we must not forget the many small clubs whose returns show one or three or five members as the honored standard bearers. But there will be few who will deny that 25,000 amateur golfers constitute a group which compares in the highest of favorable degrees with any other sport.

Fewer Rounds Played

The number of golfers who are playing the game as compared with other seasons brings up the interesting fact that while there are as many golfing there are far fewer rounds played. Recently I have received the count from courses near Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and Atlanta and in every instance I find that the total number of players per week has fallen off from 18 to 30 percent, while the number of different golfers has not decreased more than 5 percent.

In other words, there has been a steady influx of members taking the places of those who have gone to war, but the play of the ones who remain has been of far less frequency.

On Saturdays and Sundays the lists at the first tees have been quite as numerous, but in the middle of the week where once there were seen fifty golfers there are now seen a scanty score.

Surprise has been seen in the countenances of listeners when they have been told of the huge sums raised for war purposes by the golf clubs of the country. To begin with, the Government tax paid will be no inconsiderable figure. Taking the three thousand clubs as a basis of computation and figuring that the annual dues will run this year about seventy dollars on the average and that the membership is 150 we arrive at the figures \$31,500,000.

Ten percent of this total means that \$3,150,000 is due the Government from members' dues. When we add to this the 10 percent which is collected from each club guest who plays golf we have another \$3,150,000.

I rather fancy that I have placed this too low, for some clubs in our own district have one to three thousand guests per season, with a greens fee of \$2, which means that from each of these clubs there will be handed over four to six hundred dollars.

By Tad

C. E. OZORIO WINS DISTANCE SWIM

Only Eight Of 23 Entrants Start And Two In Water At Finish

TURNING TIDE SPOILS RACE

Course Is Shortened 300 Yards Because Of Unexpected Hard Going

The long distance swimming championship yesterday afternoon was marred by the fact that the tide began to turn before the swimmers had reached the finishing stages of the course, and out of the eight competitors who actually started twenty-three having entered, only two remained in the water when the judges' launch sounded the whistle for the end of the race.

The decision was given to C. E. Ozorio as having obtained the first and only place, but consolation prizes will be awarded by the committee of the Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association, under whose auspices the event was held, to five other swimmers, E. A. Brodie, J. B. Brown, M. J. Cruz, A. E. Donald and A. C. Scriven.

The start was at 1:47 p.m. from a point about 300 yards down stream from the Garden Bridge, the competitors actually in the water being the six already mentioned and T. Mellows, Jr., and C. Waller. In spite of the rain there was a fair sprinkling of spectators on the Bund and in the Garden, while many accompanied the swimmers on board the judges' launch, loaned for the occasion by the Shanghai Transportation Co. and the concrete launch Concrete and the craft, not to speak of the number on sampans, in attendance on the individual competitors.

Brown Takes Lead

At the signal to start all the swimmers struck the water practically at the same time. The water was much smoother than when the race was held last year. Brown was the first to show in the lead, followed by Scriven second, Brodie and Ozorio in line, and Donald fifth.

At the Two Road Jetty Brown was still in the lead, with Brodie second. The third was Ozorio, almost level with Scriven, who had fallen behind. Waller retired at this stage and Mellows also dropped out early.

Brown and Brodie were still in the lead at the Whangpoo Wharf, but Scriven had come up into third place. For practically the entire rest of the course the order was Brown, Brodie, Ozorio, Scriven, Donald and Cruz. Nearing the China Import and Export Lumber Co.'s premises the tide was almost slack, giving no assistance to the swimmers, who had already been in the water close on two hours, and it then began to turn, so that their progress was additionally difficult. Brodie and Donald retired opposite the Lumber Co. and, at the Power station, Brown had to be taken out of the water suffering from exhaustion and cramp. Scriven also got out now, leaving only Ozorio and Cruz in the water.

Course Is Shortened

Seeing the difficulties of the swimmers, the judges decided to shorten the course somewhat by making the finishing point about 300 yards off the Point, some little distance from the Power station, and when Ozorio crossed the line, he was announced the winner. Cruz was a long way back, out of sight, and the judges went back to fetch him. Though he was still swimming strongly, the judges thought it entirely out of the question that he would be able to complete even the shortened course, as by this time the tide was already appreciably on the flood, so they took him aboard also.

It was 4:10 p.m. when Ozorio finished the course, so he was altogether 2 hours and 23 minutes in the water.

It was hard lines on Brown that he should have had to get out under exhaustion and cramp, for he was well in the lead at that time and under normal conditions, with a favorable tide, ought comfortably to have annexed first place. In general, the result was unsatisfactory, owing to the too early turning of the tide, which rendered the conditions of the race quite abnormal, and spectators and competitors alike felt that the result was scarcely indicative of true form.

Yet this does not detract in any way from Ozorio's victory, for, though Brown was well ahead when overcome with exhaustion and cramp, Ozorio stuck pluckily to his guns and even after the tide had begun to run up steam was still working gamely away and it was the opinion of many that he would have completed the regular distance without the curtailment decided on by the Judges.

Cruz also was grimly plodding away when instructed to come aboard the launch.

The judges were: Dr. A. Stanley, Dr. H. C. Patrick, Messrs. R. W. McCabe and T. Mellows, while Capt. Farmborough, R. E., also assisted.

Harriers Have First Run

The Shanghai Harriers held their first run of the season yesterday when, despite unfavorable weather, a fair number of men turned out for a four-mile jaunt in the Kiangwan district, thus keeping to the Club's rule "runs take place rain or shine."

It is likely that the initial run would have seen an even larger pack out had it not been for the long distance river swim, which took several Harriers as entrants and others as attendants.

The start was made from Hongkew Park pavilion at 4:30, at which time the Club's new flag was unfurled by Vice-President F. W. White. The runners were in charge of Vice-Captain T. McKenna, J. Smeedon acting as pacemaker, and the Harriers were kept well on the move throughout the course, which was run in 36 minutes. The going was very heavy and the men had to keep to the roads most of the time, finishing up on the cinder road by the side of the railway line which makes a splendid run-in.

Three new runners were among those who turned out and showed good promise of future work. With a bit more training they should figure among the first flight in some of the coming cross-country features.

The medals provided for the "Novice Championship," which will be run later in the season, were on view at the pavilion yesterday in addition to the cup which is offered. There are three medals, gold, silver and bronze with a design made especially for the Club.

Old-timers of the Club will turn out on Tuesday at 6 p.m. for a short run out Kiangwan way and all interested in cross-country running are invited to take part. The start will be from Hongkew Park pavilion. The Club wishes to repeat its invitation to officers and men of the British and American navies to participate in its runs.

The Fish Story

Easy, indeed, is boasting, Harder the work is shown; Lie and the world lies with you, Fish and you fish alone.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan: Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Sept. 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Oct. 4
For U.S. Canada and Europe: Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Oct. 5
Per C.P.R. s.s. Montague Oct. 11

MAILS DUE

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Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katord Maru Oct. 4

